THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 88. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HOOFLAND INTERVIEWED.

It was a dismal day. The rain pelted the windows of the editorial sanctum viciously, as if the clerk of the weather, vexed by some querulous paragraph reflecting on the management of his department, had ordered his understrappers to throw cold water on our efforts to entertain the public. The city news market was as dull as the leaden sky, and the country sheets, guiltless of anything that savored of the sensational, were in every sense of the phrase "wet blankets." Melancholy as a dyspeptic owl, our liveliest reporter sat brooding in a corner scratching his head and finding nothing in it but a vacuum. A bright thought struck us. Such things will sometimes happen to an editor, even in a northeast rain-storm. "Let somebody be *interviewed*," we exclaimed, looking cheerfully at our played-out *attache*. He brightened up and inquired who it should be. We cogitated. The leading politicians, financiers and clergymen had all been done—in fact overdone. The public was tired of them—it was of no use "going through" any of them again. Another bright idea flashed through our pericranium. "Drop in," said we, "on a man who has never yet been interviewed—a public benefactor, whose name has been before the people for thirty years, and to whom thousands of them owe the good digestion that waits on appetite and the health that waits on both—a veteran philanthopist, whose name, from our boyhood's hour, has been as conspicuous on every coign of vantage as the 'handwriting on the wall' in Belshazzar's palace, and who, at a time when but too many candidates for public favor are 'weighed in the balance and found wanting,' continues to enjoy the confidence of the masses. In short, go and pay a friendly visit to Dr. Hoofland, and report the result at these headquarters."

"It is a bitter day," remarked our special.

"The more appropriate," we replied, "for an interview with the discoverer of the most popular Bitter in existence." Electrified by our bitter pun, he took his hat and umbrella and vanished *tout de suite*.

In about an hour and a half he returned with the following

REPORT.

Found Dr. Hoofland in his laboratory with a face as full of benevolent sunshine as a day in June, and opened fire upon him at once.

Reporter—Good morning, doctor. I have come to interview you.

Doctor H. (dryly)—Ah! In my young days they called that sort of thing *pumping*. But this is the age of "word-painting." Go ahead.

Reporter—How old are you doctor?

Doctor—Well, you needn't mention it to the ladies; but I am in my eighty-seventh year.

Reporter—You are a wonderfully hale-looking man for that age. Excuse me, doctor; but do you take your own medicines?

Doctor—I do young man. Perhaps if I did not I shouldn't be the "hale fellow well met" you seem to think me.

Reporter—I can remember your remedies ever since I was a boy. Are they still as popular as ever?

Doctor—Unless my ledger and my bank account deceive me, young man, their sale has been steadily increasing for more than twenty years.

Reporter—How much, at a rough guess, have you expended in advertising during that period?

Doctor—In round numbers, about a million of dollars. It costs a good deal to guide the people to health through the newspapers. The tolls on the turnpike of the press are pretty heavy.

Reporter—Yes, but it's the only road by which a good thing can reach the goal of universal publicity and universal acceptance. What remedies are you preparing now?

Doctor—Four; "Hoofland's German Bitters," "Hoofland's German Tonic," "Hoofland's Greek Oil," and "Hoofland's Podophyllin (extract of mandrake) Pills."

Reporter—I should like to have a brief account of the nature of these remedies.

Doctor—Certainly. The Bitters is composed of fluid extracts—the active principle of roots and herbs grown in Germany. It contains no alcoholic stimulant, and is the most potent general remedy known for dyspepsia, liver complaint, jaundice, debility, and all diseases of the digestive and secretive organs.

Reporter—The "Tonic" is made from the same ingredients, and is intended for the same class of ailments, is it not?

Doctor—Yes; but it contains in addition a certain amount of pure Santa Cruz rum, the finest stomachic in the world, where a diffusive stimulant is necessary. It is also delightfully flavored with aromatic extracts agreeable to the palate, and is intended to take the place of the Bitters in cases where there is a lack of constitutional vigor and vitality. It is also a powerful blood depurent and a purifier of all the animal fluids.

Reporter—Well, doctor, and what is Greek Oil?

Doctor—The great antagonist of pain. It instantly alleviates the torture of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, earache, sprains, bruises and the like. Pain cannot exist when it is properly applied.

Reporter—The pills, doctor, what are they?

Doctor—A compound of fine vegetable extracts. The alcoholic extract of Mandrake, called Podophyllin, which acts on the liver as powerfully as mercury, without any of the evil effects of that pernicious mineral, is the most important of the five. Of the others, one acts upon the stomach, two upon the upper and lower bowels, and the remaining one renders the operation of all the rest painless. Used in connection with the Bitters and the Tonic they are an absolute specific for liver complaint, dyspepsia and constipation. Indeed, I know of no disease, not organic, which can withstand the alterative and renovating action of these three remedies.

Reporter—These are certainly remarkable statements. Can you establish them by competent proofs?

Doctor—Proofs! sir—look here! (taking down from a shelf a thick quarto volume and displaying its contents.) This contains over five hundred testimonials, and I can show you several more volumes of the same size if you will step into my library in the next room. Here (turning over the leaves), you see, are letters of the strongest character from Hon. George W. Woodward, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now member of Congress; Hon. James Thompson, our present Chief Justice; Hon. George Sharswood, Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. W. F. Rogers, Mayor of Buffalo; Hon. James M. Wood, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.; Rev. Wm. Smith, of the Baptist Church; Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, and hundreds of other distinguished citizens. Glance at them, and say if anything could be more positive and conclusive. There is scarcely a village in the United States which does not contain living witnesses of the efficacy of my preparations, and they may be numbered in the cities of Philadelphia and New York by thousands.

Reporter—Well, this is certainly what the lawyers call "unimpeachable evidence." I was not prepared for such a mass of testimony as this.

Doctor—Do you know the handwriting of these members and ex-members of the Bench of Pennsylvania?

Reporter—I do—of several of them, at least.

Doctor—Are these letters theirs?

Reporter—Unquestionably.

Doctor—Well—speaking judicially—do you think I have made out my case?

Reporter—Beyond all cavil. One must be as incredulous as Thomas to question such proofs as these. One question more. Do you think you can cure tubercular consumption?

Doctor—No; when the lungs are honeycombed with tubercles the patient is beyond mortal aid. But persons suffering from liver diseases, dyspepsia or chronic debility are often supposed to be consumptive, and all these my remedies will cure.

Reporter—Do you expect to live many years longer?

Doctor—Barring casualties, I do. You know our Councilman from the First Ward, Thomas A. Barlow, don't you?

Reporter—Yes, very well.

Doctor—Be kind enough (handing a paper) to examine that certificate. Is it his?

Reporter—I recognize the signature.

Doctor—Well, you will see that he says his mother has used "Hoofland's Bitters" for thirty years; that she has taken no other medicine, and is now seventy-nine years of age, and attributes her excellent health to that preparation. She continues to take the Bitters and expects to live many years longer, and so, under Providence, do I.

Reporter—I sincerely trust you will. As they say in Spain, "may you live a thousand years and your shadow never be less."

Doctor—If I last a tenth of that time I think it will be another pretty strong voucher for the genial properties of my Bitters, inasmuch as I take one or two doses every day.

Reporter—I think the whole world should be supplied with your medicine.

Doctor (dryly)—I intend they shall.

Reporter—Good morning.

[Exit Reporter with a determination, if he is ever bilious or dyspeptic, to make his stomach and liver acquainted with Dr. Hoofland's remedies.]

The office for Dr. Hoofland's medicines is No. 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST EDITION

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Lopez, the Dictator.

Dead at Last.

His Stormy Career.

Inhumanity at Sea.

An American Captain Eyre.

Love, Jealousy, and Suicide.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LOPEZ.

DEATH OF THE PARAGUAYAN DICTATOR.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, April 13.—The rumors of the death of Lopez, the Paraguayan leader, which were current yesterday but not credited, are confirmed to-day by despatches from Lisbon.

A Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Mr. Garcia, Argentine Minister, this morning received the following telegram by the Atlantic cable:—The Paraguayan war is ended. Lopez has been killed.

JOHN FAIR,
Argentine Consul, London.

Don Francisco Solano Lopez and His Career.

Lopez, the Paraguayan Dictator, whose death is announced in the above despatch, has been driven to the wall so often, only to reappear in the field against his enemies, that for years all reports of his adverse fortunes have been received *cum grano salis*. But this is, we believe, the first time that news of his actual death has travelled so far, and it is possible that there is some truth in the report.

Don Francisco Solano Lopez was born in the year 1827. He was the son of Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, who had succeeded the Dictator Vibal as Consul in 1841, and in 1844 was "elected" President of Paraguay for ten years, being subsequently twice re-elected—in 1854 for three years and in 1857 for seven years. Don Francisco received a thorough education, which was completed in England, and in 1853 he entered upon public life, being sent by his father to Europe to ratify the treaties of commerce which had been concluded by Paraguay with England, France, and Sardinia. Don Carlos died in September, 1862, and on the 16th of October following, his son was unanimously "proclaimed" his successor.

The new President, or Dictator, as he was in fact from the first, had been thoroughly educated in the despotic school of government founded by Dr. Francia and so faithfully adhered to by the elder Lopez. The interests of Paraguay meant simply the interests of Lopez, and as they were so closely identified, the country for a time enjoyed a measure of prosperity, the attention of the Dictator being especially directed to the encouragement of the cultivation of cotton. But even in the early portion of his reign he was beset with difficulties. Conspiracies against his power were concocted by the priesthood and by a younger brother, and before long he became involved in difficulties with the surrounding countries. The war which has rendered Paraguay little better than a desert originated in the internal troubles of Uruguay. Flores, the leader of the "Colorado" or Red party, had raised the standard of revolt against Aguirre, the lawful President, and by the assistance which he received from Brazil, in arms and money, succeeded in driving Aguirre from power. Aguirre, after appealing in vain to Europe for aid, turned his attention towards Paraguay, and succeeded in persuading Lopez that as soon as the Brazilian party had absorbed Uraguay they would pounce upon Paraguay and annex it to Dom Pedro's empire. In August and September, 1864, through his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lopez protested against the course of Brazil, and on November 11 following a Paraguayan war-vessel captured, without previous declaration of war, a Brazilian mail steamer, declaring its passengers to be prisoners of war. On November 12 the Brazilian Minister at Asuncion, Lopez' capital, was notified that, on account of the refusal of Brazil to respect the protest of Paraguay, the flag of the former country was regarded as a hostile one by the latter, and the Paraguay river would henceforth be closed to all Brazilian vessels.

The Brazilian Minister at once started for home, and on December 14th a Paraguayan army entered the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso, with which the Brazilian Government had no channel of communication save the blockaded river. Lopez therefore had everything his own way for a time, capturing a Brazilian fort and several towns, and finally, on April 10, 1865, the capital of the province, Cuyaba.

Meanwhile, Flores, who had now become sole and undisputed ruler in Uruguay, had, on February 22, 1865, concluded an alliance against Paraguay with Brazil. Lopez was not content with this array of odds against him, but, on suspicion that the Government of the Argentine Confederation was unfriendly to him and intended to enter the alliance against him, again anticipated a formal declaration of war, and early in April seized an Argentine vessel which lay in the Paraguay river near Asuncion. A few days later a Paraguayan army was marched into the Argentine Confederation, capturing the city of Corrientes on the 14th. On the 16th the Argentine Government declared war against Paraguay, and the latter responded on the 18th.

The three surrounding countries were thus fully embarked in the warfare against the Dictator, which was destined to be prolonged almost indefinitely. The allied governments, fully realizing the necessity for a desperate conflict, entered into a secret treaty, not made public for some time afterwards, in which they "solemnly bound themselves not to lay down their arms unless by common consent, nor until they had overturned the actual government of Paraguay," and furthermore not to enter into any separate treaties of peace, truce or armistice, except by mutual consent.

To follow the destructive warfare which was waged from that time forward is impossible in this connection. Fortune fluctuated between the two banners, at times Lopez appearing to be in his last ditch, but only to give a sudden turn to the conflict, and bring the allied commanders almost to despair. Indeed, so unsatisfactory was the progress made by the allies in overthrowing the power of Lopez, to which they were pledged, that in both Brazil and the Argentine Confederation a decided opposition to the continuance of the war was ultimately developed, the anti-war party in Brazil especially having become of late a very formidable one. But in resources of all kinds the allies had the advantage, and step by step they drove the Dictator from one fastness to another, until at last came the announcement that he had fled from the country and attempted to make his way with a few followers into Bolivia. But it was only a few days ago that we were told that Lopez had turned suddenly upon his pursuers, and there was still a prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war. This news, happily, would appear to be false, and there is reason, as there has long been hope, that we have witnessed the final termination of the struggle.

The difficulties encountered by Mr. Washburn during his late ministry in Paraguay are still fresh in the public mind, as is also the result of General McMahon's subsequent mission to and hearty espousal of the cause of Lopez. As in South America, so throughout the world, and especially in this country, there have been from the first two parties, one viewing Lopez as a merciless tyrant whose overthrow would be a blessing to the world, and particularly to the people whom he ruled; while by the other party he has been regarded as a representative of true liberty and progress, and a martyr in its cause. There can be but little difficulty in deciding upon the truth in this matter, and no disinterested person who is familiar with the character and history of the Dictator will hesitate in rejoicing at the report of his death. He found Paraguay almost a paradise; he leaves it—if, indeed, he has already left it—a wilderness. Scarcely an able-bodied man escaped his conscription, and even the women went into the ditches, and fought valiantly in a bad cause. But their heroism was in vain; and even if Lopez be not already defeated for the last time, there is but little hope that he will be able to hold out much longer against the formidable odds arrayed upon the allied side.

INHUMANITY AT SEA.

A Brutal Captain—Arrival of the Steamer Samaria—Statement of her Passengers.

The steamer Samaria, of the Cunard line, plying between New York and Liverpool, arrived at her dock, Jersey City, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, after a pleasant voyage of eleven days from Liverpool. It will be remembered that the Samaria departed from Liverpool on the 26th of February last *en route* for New York, and while on her voyage, in mid ocean, she broke her screw-shaft, and was by this accident compelled to pursue her route under sail alone.

The Samaria, with the American mails on board, and a full list of passengers, after the accident that befell her propeller, lay like a log in the sea, making no headway whatever, and with her stores of provisions, which were only calculated to hold out twenty-five days, gradually being eaten up and famine staring her freight of humanity in the face, the prospects were anything but flattering. For days and weeks she lay in the ocean utterly helpless, but on the 12th of March, at 10 A. M., a steamer was descried in latitude 50 deg. 53 sec. north, long. 21 deg. 24 sec. west. The sea being smooth, with very little wind, a large steamer, which was afterwards ascertained to be the Manhattan, of Williams & Guion's line, hove in sight on the westward horizon, and gradually approached the disabled Cunarder. Captain Martyn, of the Samaria, fired several guns and hoisted the commercial code signals, "Engines disabled," and "I wish to communicate," and also lowered the maintopgallant sail to attract their attention to his disabled condition, but the stranger, without paying the slightest attention to the signals or the booming of the minute guns, suddenly sheered off and pursued his course, evidently trying to run away, but a rocket being sent up she displayed her ensign as a token of recognition, and was soon lost to view. The officers of the Samaria and the greater portion of the passengers on deck who were anxiously scanning the steamer, aver positively that she could not have been more than six miles distant, as through the telescope persons were discovered moving about her decks, and three or four were seen in the rigging.

After this disgraceful and inhuman action of the officers of the Manhattan, in refusing to succor their helpless brethren, the Samaria was favored with a series of stiff "blows" from the north and east, and with her canvas furled to the breeze she made the Irish coast on the 29th of March, but owing to a terrible land breeze she was compelled to lay to. On the evening of that day a boat was sent landward manned by a portion of her crew, under the command of third officer David Brown, who was directed to seek Kingston Harbor at all hazards, and secure a pilot. This he did, and on the 30th the Samaria anchored in the roads and discharged her mails and passengers, which were subsequently transferred to the steamer Java, of the same line, whose arrival at this port last week has been duly announced.

The action of Captain Forsyth, of the Manhattan, has been severely criticised, both in this country and England, for the seemingly inhuman conduct; and from the bitter feelings engendered, it is not at all unlikely that he will be called upon to answer for his course. The passengers and officers of the Samaria speak bitterly on the subject, and treat with contempt his letter in which he states that "there was nothing in the appearance of the steamer to indicate distress, as it was too far off to make out any signals." To refute this explanation of Captain Forsyth, the master of the Elizabeth Yeo in a letter states as follows:—

I am much surprised to observe the account given by the captain of the Manhattan. I can hardly indorse the statement of the passengers and officers of the Samaria, as I was in sight of both steamers at the time, and my ship was some three miles further north than the Manhattan. I could see her signals (but could not read them), and also heard the reports of the guns fired by the Samaria, and saw the smoke. * * * I fully expected the latter was going to the assistance of the Samaria, and was much astonished that she bore away and proceeded on her passage, as it was quite clear that the Samaria was in a disabled condition. J. K. SCOTT, Master of the ship Elizabeth Yeo, of Bristol, for New Orleans.

REMARKABLE RACING.

A Trotting Match of Seventy Miles.

The most remarkable trotting match perhaps on record in Maryland took place on Monday between Mr. Thomas McCrea, Jr.'s, sorrel mare "Lady Alice," and Dr. Thomas B. Owings' gray gelding "Ben Davis;" the course being from Ellicott City to Frederick City and back, the distance seventy miles and the stakes $200 a side. The turnpike over which the race took place is very hilly, and on Monday was very heavy. The horses were harnessed to three-hundred-pound wagons, and driven by their respective owners. They started from Ellicott City at twenty minutes to 7 o'clock in the morning, and jogged for the first two miles, when the race commenced in earnest. A heavy snow storm prevailed at the time, driving in their faces nearly all the way to Frederick. Both horses were in fine condition and well matched, and the contest was close and exciting. Only the necessary stops were made on the route for refreshments, the drivers, on reaching Frederick, stopping at the hotel by prearrangement, to register their names and returning to their work. The race was won by "Lady Alice" in seven hours and fifteen minutes, beating her competitor by only seventeen minutes. Neither horse, it is alleged, was in the slightest degree distressed by the extraordinary tax upon its speed and endurance, and, it is stated, might easily have continued the race to this city without exhibiting signs of fatigue. The result was so close that the friends of the losing horse have still faith in their favorite, and another match is spoken of, the distance to be the same and the stakes $500 a side.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE OLD, SAD STORY.

Love, Jealousy, Suicide—A Pitiful Letter—"Anywhere, Out of the World."

The Boston *Herald* has this sad story:—

We have gained some facts in addition to those published in relation to the suicide of the young girl at No. 54 Essex street. The name of the young man who was her lover is Frederick W. Birch. He is about twenty-two years of age, and a piano-maker by profession. He says he became acquainted with the girl in Ford's saloon, on Tremont street, about three months ago, being introduced to her by a mutual friend.

At her request he procured a room for her at the house where she shot herself, and used to call upon her with considerable frequency. He also thinks she has been actuated by jealousy for some time, and he knew she had set her affections upon him and entertained for him a passion which he did not fully reciprocate. The fervor of her feeling was sometimes expressed in tears when reproaching him with inconstancy. On Wednesday night she sent him a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

My Friend:—Will you come down to the house this evening, for I want to see you before I go home.

Fred, I should think you might have come down to-day. You might have told me that you were in trouble with a girl, before you done what you did.

Fred, how do you think I feel, situated as I am, to have you leave me as you did. If anything happens to me, remember, Fred, you are the cause of it.

I did not think you would go back on me in this way. When this letter reaches you I may be gone to my long home. I know you will forgive me, for I am tired of this world. There is no one that cares for me now. I have thrown my life away. I cannot be as I once was.

Any young girl that is good—my advice is that she keep so, and not go the way that I have been.

I close by wishing that you will come and see me as soon as you get this.

From ANIS WILLIAMS.

Upon receiving the letter above quoted, Birch, fearful that the girl would make way with herself, and hoping to avert such an act, hastened to her side, and was with her from Thursday afternoon up to the time of her death. On Thursday night she was talking about shooting herself, and had previously talked about poison, but Birch says he had no idea she seriously contemplated suicide. Yesterday morning she had packed up a bundle and had her jacket on, apparently intending to go out, when she asked him to go and get her some water, which he started to do. But he says he heard the report of the pistol almost immediately, and rushing back to their room found things as above described. The girl had thrown off her jacket and torn open her dress, applying the muzzle of the pistol to the flesh, as indicated by the blackened appearance in the neighborhood of the wound. Her only words before her death were embodied in a request that her mother be informed of her death. The pistol was a very small affair and might have been carried in a man's vest pocket without inconvenience. The wound, like Mercutio's, was "not so deep as a well or as wide as a church door," but 'twas enough.

THE WICKLOW PEERAGE.

Termination of a Great Case—A Verdict Against Mrs. Howard's Child.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 31 says:—When the Committee for Privileges met this morning, the Lord Chancellor said that he must lay before their lordships a petition just presented by Mrs. Howard, in which she charged most of the material witnesses against her case with having received various sums of money as bribes for their evidence in the case. He would only remark that if this were true, Mrs. Howard had had abundant time and opportunity of proving it in a proper way before the close of her case.

The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to give his opinion to the committee, and said that he considered that the claim on behalf of Mrs. Howard's child had altogether failed. His Lordship elaborately reviewed the evidence in proof of the fact of birth, and considered that it was, under the circumstances of the case, unworthy of credit. As to the Liverpool case, his Lordship observed, the story of Mary Best as to the adoption of her child was open to some doubt, because her second story showed that she had not in the first instance spoken the entire truth. But Mrs. Higginson and other witnesses gave evidence which at least proved that some such transaction occurred. Still it would be unfortunate if the decision had to depend on the truth or falsehood of the Liverpool story. There would, however, be nothing in the failure of that account to damage the case of the original claimant. And as, looking at the whole of the circumstances, the claim of the infant petitioner had failed, he considered that the *prima facie* case presented by the original claimant must be regarded as conclusive.

Lord Chemsford concurred, and commented on the various discrepancies in the evidence as to the child's birth. There was really no proof of the pregnancy of Mrs. Howard, and the evidence of the dressmaker, Miss Godden, and of other witnesses, was directly opposed to the existence of such a fact. And Mrs. Howard's own conduct, especially in her frequent visits to a governesses' institution, with the object of obtaining a situation, up to within a week of the alleged birth, showed that she could not have been pregnant. The proof of the fact of birth depended on the evidence of Mrs. Howard and the Bloors, and they were not worthy of credit. There was, further, the absence of material witnesses to be remarked. In 1867 the late Earl of Wicklow had offered to pay all expenses in order to enable her to establish her child's legitimacy before the Court of Probate, but that offer had been absolutely refused by her.

Lord Colonsay and the Earl of Winchelsea concurred.

Lord Redesdale concurred, and put the question to the committee that Charles Francis Arnold Howard had made out his title to vote as a representative peer, a question which was answered in the affirmative *nem. con.*

DUELLING.

Kentucky Duellists at Heidelberg—A Reckless Set of Americans.

The following is an extract from a private letter recently received from Heidelberg, Germany:—

"Duelling has now ceased for the term. The man with whom the American, Stone, a Kentucklan, had his last duel, about two weeks since, is not out of the house yet. The doctor was for some time in doubt whether he would be able to reconstruct that face or not. The last four men with whom Stone has fought were carried off the field. One fellow he finished up in a minute and a half.

"As soon as any German begins to distinguish himself above others in duelling, Stone calls him out and gives him a merciless drubbing. As a result the corps students think that Stone is a splendid fellow; in fact, he would be perfect if he did not possess such a dangerous sword.

"The fact is, that there is a most reckless set of Americans here at present. Besides them the corps students stand no chance whatever. When German students get drunk, they are entirely satisfied if they can succeed in getting each other home; but when Americans get drunk, they insist on whipping out the whole beer house, and seeing that the establishment is properly closed before they leave. They are so pugnacious that the Germans generally clear out and leave them the field in order to save trouble."

THE RICHMOND HORROR.

Insanity, Starvation, and Death—Particulars of the Shocking Occurrence.

The singular death of Nancy Hayes, in Richmond, Va., the fact of which has been already noted, has particular interest here, as the parties concerned are known and have connections in Philadelphia. The following particulars we find in a late Richmond paper:—

Hayes, who talked rationally on some subjects, being questioned, said his sister had been lying there twelve or fourteen days. When she first laid down, he said, she complained of something like erysipelas and pains in her back, arms, and legs, and wished she was dead. After a day or two she quieted, and then he took it for granted she had gone to sleep, and waited all this time for her to wake. In the meantime he had nothing to eat, and had lived, according to his account, on water and coffee. Being asked why he did not get something from the neighbors, he replied that he was waiting for his brother Sam to come home from Philadelphia, and that he "hadn't been off the lot for sixteen years."

The facts of the finding of the body was communicated to Deputy Coroner Seabrook, of Mayor Ellyson's police, and soon after to the first police station. Representatives of both the police forces now on duty in the city were soon on the ground and the house was searched by Captain Parker. He found in an old chest a bag containing about $800 in Confederate money, $18 in Federal currency, and a dollar or two in nickels and coppers. In the out-houses were found the carcasses of two fine calves, whose death had been caused by starvation, and all the domestic animals about the establishment had shared the same fate. Nothing further worthy of note was observed except the entire absence of everything edible.

Hayes was with great difficulty induced to leave the miserable hovel of which for a week past he had been the solitary occupant. He moaned piteously that "he couldn't leave his sister," and then mumbled something about a secret which he couldn't tell. The officers took him to the first police station, and on the way he told them again that it was sixteen years since he had been on the street. Coming near the old Union Hotel, he exclaimed, as though recognizing an old friend, "Why, there's the Union Tavern!" At the station he was given something to eat and, drink and was very tractable.

In the afternoon a jury was empanelled by Deputy-Coroner Seabrook, with E. A. J. Clopton as foreman, but little testimony was produced. Mr. Timothy Kerse testified that he knew the deceased, and that some weeks ago, when she was suffering with a sore foot, his wife had dressed it several times. Since that time witness had seen nothing of either Miss Nancy or her brother until this morning, when her death was discovered as above related. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from natural causes."

This singular and shocking affair has, of course, excited much comment in the lower part of the city, and the interest in the case is increased by the fact that Mr. Samuel C. Hayes, a former resident of Church Hill, was a brother of the deceased, and that she has respectable and wealthy relatives now residing in Philadelphia. It is said that Mr. Hayes has frequently tried to get her to leave her miserable dwelling for better quarters, but without success.

METHODISM.

The Book Concern Troubles in the New York Conference—Excited Debate.

In the meeting of the East Conference of the M. E. Church, held yesterday in New York, the reports of the Book Committee in relation to the affairs of the Book Concern were read, and on motion of Dr. Curry the majority report was ordered on file, and the minority report laid on the table. On a motion to reconsider this last motion Rev. J. W. Buckley took the floor in defense of the minority report. He contended that there was no real distinction between those reports making it proper that one should be treated differently from the other.

Dr. Curry interrupted, denying that the minority paper is a report of all, and saying that the speaker had no right to debate the question on a motion to reconsider. The decision of the Chair sustained Mr. Buckley, to which, however, Dr. Curry excepted, and demanded that the decision of the Chair and his exceptions to it be entered upon the journal.

The debate being continued, Mr. Buckley said an attempt has been made and is being made to suppress facts which might be known to the Annual Conference and to the whole Church on this Book Concern difficulty.

Dr. Curry—I object to this as scandalous, and ask the Bishop to rule it out.

Bishop Ames—I have no authority to do so.

Dr. Curry—I except to the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. Buckley—And, further, that a motion to lay this minority report on the table without discussion seems to me to have a striking similitude to what I have just said as to the aforesaid attempt to suppress.

Dr. Curry excitedly interrupted again, and asked the decision of the Chair, which sustained Mr. Buckley. The doctor appealed to the Conference, having explained that his appeal was on a question of order, and not of law. He subsequently withdrew his appeal, and had his objection placed on the minutes.

Mr. Buckley continued to say that the Annual Conferences are primarily the owners of the Book Concern, and consequently have a right to sit in judgment upon the affairs of that Concern. He believed that the statements contained in the report to be laid on the table were more needed and more truthful than those of the paper ordered on file, and he therefore moved again that the motion to lay on the table be reconsidered.

Dr. Woodruff said that this attempt to impeach the Book Concern and the Book Committee is simply slanderous. In a fiery speech he denounced the attempts that have been made to brand the majority committee as a whitewashing committee and as colluding with thieves and robbers, and he was ready for a discussion of the merits of the case without further delay. He was ready for a week's discussion before the Methodist Church and the public. Dr. Curry has rendered invaluable services and deserves the thanks of the Church. (Great applause.) It has been asserted that the majority of the committee, hitherto unimpeachable ministers, had rendered their decision under the influence of bribes; but there has been no such effort to impeach Daniel Curry.

Dr. Scudder moved to reconsider, that the two reports might be treated in the same way.

Rev. John Parker moved to lay the vote to reconsider on the table, which motion was carried by a vote of 103 to 35.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Cotton quiet and weak at 22½@23c. Flour active and most grades held higher. Wheat active for choice; Maryland $1 40@1 60. Corn steady; white, $1 05@1 06; yellow, $1 05@1 07. Oats firm at 60@62c. Rye dull and nominal at $1@1 05. Mess Pork firm at $28 50@29. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 15½c.; clear do., 16½c.; shoulders, 13½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 16½c. Whisky scarce, with a fair demand at $1 01½@1 02.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Fenians on the Border.

New York Local Elections.

Families of the Oneida Victims.

Fund Instituted for their Relief

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oneida Fund.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The Senate has received a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing a draft of an act for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who perished in the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida in January last. As the act has been drawn after consultation with the Treasury Department, it is deemed a proper and just one, and will doubtless pass without any change. The following is the act:—

Section 1. That the widow, or child or children, and in case there be no widow or child or children then the parent or parents, and if there be no parents the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen, marines or others in service who were lost in the United States vessel of war Oneida on the 24th day of January, 1870, shall be entitled to and receive out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum equal to twelve months sea pay of their respective deceased relatives aforesaid, and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized to compute said pay up to and including the said 24th day of January, 1870, the day upon which said vessel was sunk in Yokohama Bay, Japan.

Section 2. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle, upon the principles of justice and equity, the accounts of the officers, sailors, marines, and others, including captain's clerk on board the said vessel-of-war Oneida, and to assume the last quarterly return of the paymaster of said vessel as the basis of computation of the subsequent credits to those on board to the date of such loss, if there be no official evidence to the contrary.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be and are hereby authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Thomas L. Tullock, Jr., late paymaster in the navy, who was lost in the said vessel of war Oneida, with all his accounts and vouchers for expenditures and payments made by him, and with all the money, stores, and supplies procured for the use of said vessel, and to allow him a credit for whatever sum appears to be due from him on the books of the department.

Despatch from Mr. Motley.

The Secretary of State has received a despatch from Mr. Motley, our Minister at London, transmitting sympathy expressed by the Queen and Government of Great Britain in regard to the calamity of the Oneida.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie is detached from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to the Franklin.

Assistant Surgeon Lewis S. Pelcher is detached from the Tallapoosa, and ordered to the New York Naval Hospital, and Assistant Surgeons John W. Ross and Theodore C. Heyl are ordered respectively to the Tallapoosa and Naval Academy.

Military Orders.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels J. S. Catlin, T. A. Dodge, and E. B. Knox have been ordered to report for examination to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board.

Amendment Celebration.

The colored people of the District of Columbia are to-day celebrating the ratification of the fifteenth amendment and the eighth anniversary of emancipation in this district. Mayor Bowen has issued a proclamation suspending all business of the corporation. The colored employes of the General Government, on application to President Grant, have been allowed leave of absence, in order that they may take part in the jubilee.

The procession, which is very long, comprises colored military companies and civic societies; cars tastefully canopied, containing colored girls displaying miniature flags. Mottoes are abundant, such as "Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment;" "All Men Free and Equal;" "In God we Trust, in Grant we Believe." In an open barouche drawn by four horses are four men appropriately dressed, representing Europe, America, Africa, and the Indian, with a girl in their midst as the genius of liberty. A large number of carts are in line, and many marshals are on horseback. The weather is beautiful, and throngs of colored persons are on the thoroughfares. The holiday is general among that class of the population. After the procession shall return to the City Hall this afternoon, where a stand has been erected, speeches will be made.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Another Fenian Movement.

MONTREAL, April 13.—Although there seems to be no doubt that an extensive movement has been going on among the Fenians on the eastern frontier, information from that quarter leads to the belief that it will proceed no further now, in consequence of the precautions taken.

Telegrams from St. Armand say the people there utterly disbelieve that any raid is contemplated or will be attempted. It is stated here that it is the intention of the Government to organize a force from the present militia organization for the Northwest, and that orders will be issued this week.

FROM NEW YORK.

Albany Politics.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Democrats elect none to the Republicans' seven of the supervisors. Thacher's majority is about 1500. The vote was the largest ever cast, being about 13,000. The Democrats have a majority in the Board of Aldermen of seven.

Hoboken Charter Election.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The charter election in Hoboken yesterday resulted in the election of H. Kimball and the full Citizens' ticket against the regular Democratic ticket.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 13—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94½, and for account, 94¾. American securities steady; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88½, ex-coupons; of 1865, old, 87½, ex-coupons; of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 86. Railway stocks steady; Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 112¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¼d.; mid dling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Tallow, 44s.

LONDON, April 13.—Tallow, 45s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. Common rosin quiet.

PARIS, April 13.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 65c.

ANTWERP, April 13.—Petroleum opened heavy at 51¾A

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

RELIGION AND THE RICH.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We believe it a fortunate thing that there are no sects in heaven. A witty lecturer once pictured a Methodist preacher standing on one of the battlements of the celestial abode arguing doctrinal points with a sturdy Presbyterian standing on another battlement. The idea of such a discussion, in such a place, is irresistibly comical; but, unfortunately, there are good grounds for it. If we ignore or regret the picture, it must be admitted that, supposing there are sects in the home beyond the grave, heaven must be a somewhat lugubrious place, although certainly not dull.

But all religious denominations are united in declaring that in the divine land there are no sects, and how, in the face of this belief, they can insist upon theirs being the only true mode of worshipping God passes our comprehension. Matters of ceremony and mode of worship do not, however, comprise the only differences. The ideas promulgated are so opposed, the one to the other, that people are rather puzzled to know what is right and what is wrong. Not long ago we had Mr. Beecher declaring that it was proper to amass wealth; on Sunday Mr. Hepworth discoursed so as to leave the impression that the possession of much money was the cause of much irreligion. We think that he colored his picture too highly. If "a poor man, paying honestly his small rent," is "without respect," then must the clergymen of our churches be directly responsible for his contemptuous treatment. Is Mr. Hepworth prepared to admit that his influence over his congregation is next to nothing? Why is wealth the idol before which all bow down and worship, while worthy poverty is ignominiously thrust aside? Perhaps the question will be sufficiently answered by referring to the fact that clergymen have a weakness for brownstone front houses not less than secular mortals.

On the whole, it is our opinion that the rich are neither so selfish nor so influential as Mr. Hepworth would have us believe. At the same time we admit the force of his argument against an absorbing greed of gain. It is not, however, that men desire to amass riches so much as that they aim to possess enough money to spend freely. And the temptation to spend as the evil one dictates, the indulgence in frivolities which occupy the mind to the neglect of God, and the gradual extinction of religious sentiment which so frequently follows a life of luxury, are the great dangers which beset them. Wealth is by no means inconsistent with Christianity. Indeed, without it many souls would have been lost which have been saved. There is hardly a religious mission which is not mainly supported by the wealthy. True, it was different in the early ages. St. Patrick received no salary for converting the heathen Irish, and we do not remember reading that, at an earlier period, St. Paul was supported by a board of missions. But times have changed since the Christian fathers spread the truths of the Gospel throughout the world. A Christian hotel keeper exacts pay for the bed and board furnished the missionary, which the pagan gave gratis, and, to do them justice, the wealthy contribute their quota towards defraying expenses.

There is no more favorite subject than that of money, its use and abuse, with our clergymen, excepting the prolific topic of the Papacy. And it is noteworthy that those who declaim most against riches are the very ministers whose congregations comprise the wealth of the country. Are we to conclude from this that they speak by authority? Are their sermons founded on personal experience with their flocks? If they be, then we have nothing more to say. We can only lament widespread infidelity in high places, and pray, for the sake of Christianity, that there may be many more cases in the bankrupt courts than there now are.

BOSTON BOSH.

From the N. Y. World.

We fear that we were hasty the other day in assuring mankind that nothing in the life of the American Anti-Slavery Society became it like the leaving it. The proverb assures us that a mounted mendicant will bring himself to grief. But a fanatic differs from him in this respect—that his own days are unaccountably prolonged, while his wretched hobby is ridden to an unhappy end. Relays of hobbies are always standing ready, however, for the insatiate and headless horseman of hobbies; and accordingly we need not be surprised to find the Anti-Slavery Society transferring their trappings and their truculence from the useful animal which lies in the highway, slain by the fifteenth amendment, and already begins to affront the sensitive nostril, to a new eminence, and careering madly over enclosures upon which they have hitherto abstained to poach.

Candor compels us to confess that they are not so amusing in this as in their former characters. The funeral baked meats of the Anti-Slavery Society, including the "chickens, boiled preferred," but coldly furnish forth the marriage-table of "Christianity and Reform." But candor compels us also to acknowledge that, though none of them are known as exemplars of orthodox "Christianity" and very few of beneficial "Reform," they have made a nearer approach than ever before to practicality, and an endeavor to discuss, if not to remedy, the actual wants and woes of men. Their charity did not begin at home, nor has it arrived there as yet; but it seems to be on the way, and we confidently look for it to end there. Formerly they were wrought up to feverish eloquence by the wrongs of men in Virginia and Louisiana; they have now narrowed the range of their vision until it can discern the sins and sorrows of the population of New York; and by and by, perhaps, they will condescend, when they seek a grievance, to look around and make the consequent discovery that everything is not precisely pure and lovely and of good report even within the sacred circle of the Hub or the inviolate precincts of the alms-houses of Massachusetts.

As they have chosen, in the meantime, to consider that, now that the Southern States are redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, this city is the sink of the foulest remaining iniquity, it perhaps becomes us to accept their strictures with a becoming humility, and to order our sackcloth and ashes in silence. They have indeed, as reformers, paid us the same sort of compliment which was bestowed upon the robber's daughter by the Italian confessor in the ballad when she intimated to him her desire to quit her evil courses:—

"For shame! I never knew so criminal a family as yours.
For many and many a year they've kept starvation from my doors.
And if you marry any one respectable at all,
Why you'll reform, and what will then become of Father Paul?"

If we were any less wicked we would not be half so dear to the Bostonian reformatory mind as we are in our present unregenerate condition. For the vocation of the Boston reformers would be gone if there were no carnal capital to which they might point and express gratitude that they were not as other towns, or even as this New York.

Of course, Boston is not to be criticised by the standards of New York, nor are the conventions of human society in general of any weight whatever in that capital. Otherwise we should be moved to deprecate that truly Bostonian courtesy which takes up its parable of the wickedness of New York to a New York audience, and tells us, to the faces of such of us as are verdant enough to put our faces in the way of being talked to, what a generation of vipers we are.

The indictment which Boston has drawn up in New York against New York, we regret to say, lacks specification. The speakers were all very sure that New York was a dreadful place, but they did not seem to be so sure what were the prodigies of vice which we performed. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was kind enough to say that, though "the material distance between New York and New England was but eight hours by railroad; the moral distance has the whole breadth of the Atlantic in it." The metonymy of Boston, which is indeed eight hours from New York, for New England, of which region New Yorkers can reach the happy confines in an hour and a quarter or so "by railroad," is as truly and touchingly Bostonian as is the assumption that between us and Boston there is an impassable moral gulf. But when Mrs. Howe came to give reasons for the faith that was thus in her she could only say that she had read about it in the *North American Review*. "Mr. Parton's record of the City Hall" and "Mr. Adams' article on the Erie Road," it seems, decided Mrs. Howe. But we fear it must be owned that Mr. Parton is himself a New Yorker, as Mr. Fisk, Jr., is certainly a Bostonian; so that Mrs. Howe ought in justice to have conceded us the antidote in one case and assumed for Boston the bane in the other. And if Mrs. Howe had read her *Tribune* (which is understood to be good authority in Boston) for the past few weeks with the attentiveness it demanded, she might have inferred that the "ring" and the "City Hall" were not nearly so black as Mr. Parton had painted them.

But though Mrs. Howe's diagnosis is thus vague, her expression is explicit. "I think you ought to have more Unitarian churches in New York. The want of centrality makes itself felt in this." Deeply as we regret to differ with Boston when Boston is good enough to advise us, we are compelled to reject with scorn the project of precipitating upon a helpless population additional Bellowses, and Frothinghams, and Osgoods.

The same nebulosity characterized the remarks of our other Bostonian critics. The single grievous and crying sin that seemed to afflict them was the existence of Mr. Stewart's new house. "Is not that marble palace on Fifth avenue," fiercely inquired the Rev. Mr. Channing, "a fruit and result of the business ambition of this great Vanity Fair?" And Mr. Wendell Phillips "thought that the marble palace on Fifth avenue expressed the orthodox type of Christianity." Very severe things have been said by metropolitan critics about Mr. Stewart's house. But, if Boston can find nothing worse in New York than the architectural monstrosity which so excites its horror, its reformers may go home and look at their own glass-house on Beacon street, and let him that then appears without sin among them cast the first stone at ours in Fifth avenue.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

Democratic resistance to accomplished facts has manifested itself anew in Ohio and California, this time in opposition to the fifteenth amendment. The Buckeye Bourbons, being in control of the polls in Circleville, refused to receive the votes of colored men which were offered, on the ground that they had no sufficient evidence of the ratification of the amendment, and that the State law forbade them from receiving them. This action was taken in obedience to the behests of a secret caucus of Democratic leaders, held on the previous evening, and the result was that 150 votes, all told, were excluded. A despatch from California informs us that a combination of county clerks had been entered into there to refuse to enrol colored men as voters, and that the Democratic members of the Legislature—numbering over fifty—had addressed a letter to the Clerk of Sacramento congratulating him on his refusal, and pledging themselves to sustain him with all the moral and physical force God has given them! If the proposed action is adhered to throughout the State, it is probable that nearly eight hundred negro voters will be temporarily disfranchised.

The inquiry at once suggests itself, what will be the result of so ridiculous a demonstration? Certainly no sane person can suppose for a moment that the Circlevillains of Ohio or the multiform villains of California will be able to interpose a veto of the amendment to the Federal Constitution. The only practical result which can follow their stupid action will be to consolidate the negro vote of the country in the future against the Democratic party, by the demonstration of implacable hostility to the negro which it affords. It is estimated that there are not far from 120,000 negroes in the Northern States who have been enfranchised by the fifteenth amendment, and at least 700,000 in the Southern States. With such a policy as has just been foreshadowed in Ohio and California, to say nothing of the similar spirit of hostility which was evinced by the Democrats in the States of New York and Indiana in reference to the ratification of the amendment, it is fair to assume that seven-eighths of the whole number of negroes will hereafter vote steadily with the Republican party. They certainly will unless they are even more stupid than the Democrats have asserted them to be.

It is difficult to harmonize such obstinate and suicidal action with accepted ideas of the feeblest regard for partisan prudence or policy by the Democratic party, even upon the hypothesis that its ancient prejudice has become ineradicable, or that its impulse of resistance to every political result in opposition to its ancient creed is uncontrollable. It might reasonably be supposed that a politic regard for success would curb even its instinct of obstruction to permanent and irreversible progress, and that it could be induced to "move on" to the championship of new issues in fresh fields of endeavor. But it seems not to be so decreed, and that we are doomed to be plagued and annoyed by a continued post-mortem resistance. Democracy seems determined not to forsake the old battle-field, but constantly revisits it like a ghoul, to tear and devour the dead.

—According to the latest reports, not Herr Wagner, but Herr Ferdinand Hiller and M. Wasilewsky are to conduct the Beethoven Fete, at Bonn, next August. We hope the latest reports are true.

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Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.

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The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

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The 23d day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described

REAL ESTATE, Viz.:

All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the hundred and county of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg lane, opposite a stone, set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stenham farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73½ degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37½ degrees, west 54 56-100 perches, thence north 49½ degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 33½ degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road, westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, nine degrees, west 73 perches, north 78½ degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 39½ degrees, west 52 perches, south 75½ degrees, east 2 5-10 perches, south 34 degrees, west 29 2-10 perches, to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 8-10 perches to low-water mark on the river Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road, to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre tenant, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, April 4, A. D. 1870. [4 12 10t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much. CHAINS AND JEWELRY. Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D. Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

JAMES GERARD & CO.,

No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),

2 23 mwf§ NEW YORK.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO

Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

8 2§1 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—The Seeds we offer are exclusively those of our own growth, and will be found far superior to those generally sold by dealers. Market gardeners and private families, to whom reliable seeds are of the utmost importance, should obtain their supplies from

BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth. Call or send for Buist's Garden Manual and Price List for 1870, which contains 120 pages of useful information to country residents. 3 17 1m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock ROBERT BUIST, JR., SEED WAREHOUSE,

3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $38, and every Mower warranted. Sold by

ROBERT BUIST, JR., SEED WAREHOUSE,

3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street.

3 21 JACOB E RIDGWAY.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from three to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the iron workers of Kensington was held last evening at the James Page Library Company, Girard avenue, above Shackamaxon street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at a former meeting to offer a compromise to the employers of ten per cent. on their wages. The committee reported that they had the interview with the employers, and that their proposition had been rejected. A resolution was then adopted, declaring that they would resist any further reduction of wages. A committee was appointed to inform the employers of the result thus arrived at.

—A meeting of the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church was held yesterday afternoon, at the Publication House, Chesnut street, above Eighth, when the annual report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at their meeting in May, was presented. Since the last meeting the board have published 50 new volumes in the English language, besides a number in the Portuguese and German languages. The total number of publications during the year was 589,400.

During the year the board have employed 156 colporteurs, who have labored in twenty-three States, besides others in Canada and Brazil, all of whom have been instrumental in circulating 110,000 volumes, also two and a half million pages of tracts. The receipts of the year were $146,193, and the expenditures $145,892. The receipts for colportage and distribution exceeded those of the previous year about $4448. The officers are:—

President—Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D.D.

Vice-Presidents—James Russell, Rev. M. B. Grier, D. D., Morris Patterson.

Corresponding Secretary and Editor—William E. Schenck, D. D.

Recording Clerk—Rev. Willard M. Rice, D. D.

Superintendent of Colportage, Business Correspondent and Treasurer—Winthrop Sargent.

Superintendent of Depository—John A. Black.

—A meeting of the colored residents of the Eighth ward was held last night, in the Colored Masons' Hall, on Eleventh street; below Pine, to take action under the call of the General Committee for the celebration of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. Samuel Van Brakle was selected to act as President; J. Garrison Johnson and Andrew J. Jones as Vice Presidents; E. M. Burrill as Secretary, and Henry Minton, Treasurer. Andrew J. Jones, J. Garrison Johnson, J. C. Miller, Benjamin Wigans and John Manlove were appointed a committee to prepare business for the meeting.

The committee then reported that one person in each precinct be appointed to collect money to defray the expenses of the celebration of the ward; to employ music; the participants to be dressed in black coats and pants, white vests and gloves, high hats and blue sashes; to carry transparencies; the ward delegation to be under the command of a chief marshal, to be selected, who shall appoint three aids. The report was adopted. Mr. James Walker was then elected Chief Marshal of the delegation of the ward.

After the transaction of some minor business the meeting adjourned.

—Last evening, at the meeting of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, at the Asylum, in Masonic Hall, the following Sir Knights were installed:—

Eminent Commander—Sir Charles M. Cresson.

Generalissimo—Sir William C. Ewing.

Captain-General—Sir William N. Viguers.

Treasurer—Sir Edward S. Hall.

Recorder—Sir James C. Davis.

The installation was conducted in accordance with the new Ritual to be offered for adoption to the Grand Commandery at its next Grand Conclave. The music which is introduced in this Ritual is very impressive, and adds greatly to the installation services. It was conducted by Sir William C. Ewing, assisted by other eminent Sir Knights.

Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, is one of the leading commanderies of the State, and includes in its membership some of our most prominent citizens.

—The meeting of the Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery took place last evening, at the Rev. Dr. Shepherd's Church, Buttonwood street, below Sixth. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. John W. Hutton, of the Greenwich Street Presbyterian Church, from the 6th chapter Gallatians, 14th verse. At the close of the discourse an organization was effected by electing Rev. Samuel W. Duffield Moderator, and Rev. Messrs. Hammer and Wright temporary clerks.

—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Pennsylvania Baptist Association was held at the Publication House, Arch street, below Sixth. Rev. Dr. Cathcart presided, and after devotional exercises the report was read by the Secretary, Rev. L. G. Beck, from which it appears that a large number of visits have been made and sermons preached among the poor. There were also 800 copies of the annual report distributed, and the receipts were $4585·42. The expenses of the Agent, including postage and stationery, were $6321.

—The goods, consisting of mohair cloth and kid gloves, to the value of $1000, stolen from the store of Casselberry & Cadwalader, No. 830 Arch street, have been recovered by Detectives Tryon and Lukens and delivered to the firm.

—Dr. Francis De Elwart, Ben-Ali Pasha, Mark Misguische, and Ishmael Hassan, who were arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the Oriental store, No. 1306 Chesnut street, on Saturday evening last, were before Alderman Jones yesterday for a hearing. The evidence being insufficient to warrant their detention, they were discharged.

—Coroner Taylor held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mary Lee, aged seventy years, who died suddenly at her residence, No. 149 North Front street. Verdict, death from intemperance. Also, upon the body of George Franks, aged forty years, who died yesterday in the cellar of No. 628 Alaska street. Verdict, death from debility.

—Last evening a public temperance meeting was held in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was well attended. An address was delivered on the subject of temperance by George H. Hick, Esq., which was well received. A recitation was also given by Master George H. Eddy.

—Last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock a gentleman, while riding in a Market street car, between Eleventh and Twenty-second streets, had his pocket picked of a portemonnaie containing $40 and some papers.

—The Rev. John P. Conkey was installed pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church last evening. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Rice, and the sermon was preached by Rev. H. C. McCook. A large congregation was in attendance.

—A gold watch and several coats were stolen on Monday from one of the upper rooms No. 924 Chesnut street.

—Robert Gilfillan, who resided at No. 1724 Montrose street, was found drowned yesterday at Tasker street wharf.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112⅞.

—Debate on the Georgia bill was resumed in the Senate yesterday.

—Boston purposes giving a public reception to the remains of the late Anson Burlingame.

—A number of postal changes were made in Pennsylvania yesterday by the Postmaster-General.

—In his message to the Mexican Congress Juarez recommends the projected Tehuantepec Ship Canal.

—Walter Brown, the champion oarsman of America, has been appointed instructor of rowing at Annapolis.

—Secretary Boutwell is very confident that the House will pass the Funding bill without any material modification.

—Chief Justice Chase has decided that the Richmond Mayoralty case shall go the Virginia Court of Appeals.

—The Utah bill was reported to the Senate from committee yesterday, with amendments which make no material changes in its provisions.

—Captain Hall and Dr. Hayes are both to appear before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-morrow in regard to the Arctic expedition.

—Colonel Taylor's case will probably come up in the House to-day. A desperate effort will be made to induce the Democrats to vote solid for Mr. Reading.

—Wyckliffe, ex-Auditor of Louisiana, has disappeared from New Orleans, after raising $70,000 on State warrants said to have been fraudulently issued.

—The bill granting aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad would have passed the Senate yesterday by the help of an additional vote. It will undoubtedly pass when it again comes up.

—Governor Senter was before the Reconstruction Committee of the House yesterday in regard to affairs in that State. He thinks the disorders there are decreasing, but wholly to suppress them he wants troops.

—The Geographical Society of New York have "Resolved" that Dr. Hayes shall be given the command of the expedition to the North Pole.

Foreign Affairs.

—English crops promise well.

—The strike at La Creuzot continues.

—A Carlist insurrection is anticipated in Spain.

—Another agrarian outrage has occurred in Ireland.

—Segris has succeeded Buffet as French Finance Minister.

—Yesterday the English underwriters began settling for the City of Boston as a total loss.

—A letter in defense of the Oneida's officers was published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday.

—The Archbishop of Baltimore has replied sharply to the Bishop of Orleans' recent letter.

—The Spanish clergy are forbidden by the Vatican to take the oath to the new constitution of Spain.

—Napoleon refuses to make any concessions in regard to the *plebiscitum*, and Daru's resignation is regarded as certain.

—To-day Ollivier will ask the Corps Legislatif to adjourn until after the vote on the *plebiscitum*, to be taken between the 1st and 9th of May.

—Five thousand non-conformist ministers recently waited on Mr. Gladstone to protest against the sectarian clauses of the English Educational bill.

—The losses in the conflict between the Spanish troops and the Barcelona rioters were more serious than at first reported. The outbreak was not due to the conscription alone, but to socialistic and partisan agitators.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Control—The President's Annual Report.

A stated meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon, M. Hall Stanton, President, in the chair. Among the communications received was one notifying the board that the building to be erected on Third street, above Lombard, had been named the Fifth Section Grammar School. Approved.

A remonstrance was presented, signed by fifteen Controllers, against the continuance of the old system of music teaching in the schools, and also against the placing of any of the money to which the sections will be entitled, under a division of the fund, in the hands of a superintendent of music.

The annual report of the President was read. After referring to the origin of the public school system in Pennsylvania, by which it appeared that it was created fifty-two years ago, and that the Board of Controllers was organized in 1818, with Roberts Vaux as President, who remained in the position up to the year 1831, it is stated that the number of children at school in 1818–19 was 2845, and that the cost of educating the same was $23,040·85, of which sum $1500 was expended for a lot of ground. At the close of the year 1869 there were 380 public schools and 81,000 pupils in attendance.

The Grammar Schools number 55; the consolidated schools 33; secondary schools, 108; primary schools, 182; male teacher, 80; female teachers, 1435; total number of teachers employed, 1515; the number of male pupils, 41,069; female pupils, 40,214; the average number of pupils to each teacher, 54; number of pupils added during the year, 3715; number of children waiting admission, 4000.

The whole amount expended in support of the schools last year was $1,177,292·57; amount expended in salaries, $697,610·48; for books and stationery, $93,218·39; for incidentals, ground rents, fuel, etc., $335,-466·79.

The night schools were attended by over 2300 pupils, in charge of thirty-five or forty teachers. The total number of certificates awarded to applicants for permission to teach in the public schools was 178; of these 155 were educated in the Girls' Normal School. On the subject of compulsory education, the President strongly recommends that action be taken to save the large number of children now running the streets in idleness. He is of the opinion that industrial or rescue schools should be established for the children of worthless parents.

The report was referred to the Committee on Estimates to ascertain the cost of having it printed.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Jenks, gives to the Committee on Property the right to have plans prepared for a grammar school to be erected on the corner of Seventh and Dickerson streets. It was adopted.

The Committee on the Girls' Normal School reported in favor of the Commencements being hereafter held in the afternoon instead of in the evening, as heretofore. The recommendation was adopted.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Committee on the Revision of Studies, reported in favor of a system of teaching music in the public schools similar to that adopted last year, which being under consideration, gave rise to a protracted debate.

The resolution attached to the report of the committee was not agreed to—yeas 11, yeas 14.

Dr. Nebinger submitted a resolution providing that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the subject of teaching music in the schools, and that in the meantime the instruction be suspended, and the principal and teachers be dismissed, the salaries to be paid up to the 1st of April.

The resolution, after being amended so as to provide for the payment of the teachers up to the next meeting of the board, was adopted.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·25	MOON SETS	4·23
SUN SETS	6·37	HIGH WATER	morn

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Mar. 24
Cella	London	New York	Mar. 26
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 29
Marathon	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar. 29
England	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
India	Glasgow	New York	April 1
New York	Havre	New York	April 2
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	April 2
C. of Manch'ster	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 2
FOR EUROPE.			
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Atalanta	New York	London	April 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 16
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 16
Europa	New York	Glasgow	April 16
Main	New York	Bremen	April 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	April 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 19
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 20
New York	New York	Bremen	April 21
Cella	New York	London	April 23
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	April 23
India	New York	Glasgow	April 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	April 14
Missouri	New York	Havana	April 14
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 16
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	April 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, Charleston, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Samuel H. Sharp, Webb, Charleston, Chas. E. Baker & Co.
Schr John M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Charleston, C. Baslam & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr W. & S. Coston, Smith, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Mary Jane, Waters, 5 days from Newtown, Md, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr W. S. Mason, Lacey, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Kate Foster, from Sagua, and two brigs, unknown.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Schrs H. A. Taber, from Antigua, and Minnie, from Corpus Christi.

WENT TO SEA.

Bark John Williamson, for Gibraltar for orders, and two barks and two brigs unknown, went to sea 12th inst.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 12.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
J. L. Post, with marble, for Philadelphia.
G. C. Gere, with grain, for Philadelphia.
Wm. E. Jenny, with brimstone, for Baltimore.
Harvey Wright, with grain, for New Brunswick.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 12.—The barges Harvest Queen and P. C. Lake left in addition to those reported yesterday—the latter for Wilmington.
L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, hence, at Providence 9th inst.
Brig Bessie, Towers, hence for Cienfuegos, was seen 6th inst., lat. 36, long. 71.
Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, hence, remained at St. Thomas 30th ult., discharging.
Brig Wm. Gordon, Fisher, at Matanzas 6th inst., loading for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, hence, at St. Thomas 21st ult., via Barbados, and remained 30th unc.
Schr C. M. Newins, Ruland, 40 days from Messina, at Baltimore 11th inst.—was reported bound to Philadelphia.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, hence for New Bedford, passed Holmes' Hole 11th inst.
Schr E. A. Conklin, Heath, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 11th inst.
Schrs E. G. Irwin, Johnson, and C. W. Locke, Huntley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 8th inst.
Schr Modesty, Weaver, hence, at Fall River 8th instant.
Schr James Diverty, Carroll, hence, at Pawtucket 9th inst.
Schr Francis Hanmer, hence, at Salem 7th inst.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, hence, at Providence 10th instant.
Schr Maria Fleming, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.
Schr Maggie Cain, Scull, hence, at Key West 29th ultimo.
Schrs Armenia, Cole, and Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Salem 10th inst.
Schrs Edward Thomas, Seward, and T. C. Worrell, Seaward, hence, at Norfolk 9th inst.
Schr Windward, Rivers, from North Carolina for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 9th inst.
Schrs O. P. Binns, Bigby, and Geo. W. Middleton, Campbell, hence, at Providence 9th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Capt. Jones, of schr Mary E. Van Cleaf, from Cardenas, makes the following statement, in addition to that of Capt. Clark:—On Saturday, March 26, saw a vessel making a signal of distress; ran down to her, and found her to be the bark Milton, in a disabled condition and leaking badly; the captain wished me to take off his crew, and as his boats were stove, I sent my boat, with mate and two men, to his assistance; they took seven of the bark's crew, put them on board the schooner, and started for the remainder; the sea at the time was running high, from the effects of the recent gale, and the wind blowing fresh; it was now about 8 o'clock P. M., and too dark to distinguish objects between the two vessels; the boat never reached the bark the second time, and Capt. Clark, when he got on board, informed me that he heard confused cries between the two vessels, as of men crying for help, and struggling in the water; there can be no doubt but that the boat was swamped and the men were drowned; the mate was Louis W. Peterson, of Rockport, Me., 27 years of age; the names of the two men were Manuel Silve, a Portuguese, and Edward Miller, a Dane.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

LOST.

LOST, CERTIFICATE No. 128, FOR ONE Share of Stock in the Point Breeze Park Association of Philadelphia, in the name of DANIEL GREENE. As application will be made four weeks from the date hereof for a renewed certificate, notice is hereby given.
S. KILPATRICK, Secretary,
No. 144 S. FOURTH St.
March 22, 1870. 3 22 w5t

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
4 2t M5 J. B. WALKER.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst., clear of all taxes.
4 4 10t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27mwf§

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
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UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! AT GOLD Prices, if the PUBLIC will pay in GOLD. Every variety of Umbrellas—Silk, Alpaca, Gingham, and Cotton Umbrellas, made to wear (no auction trash), but will made for use, at HINCKLEY'S Old Stand, No. 9.5 VINE Street.
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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PATENTS.

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OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
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AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 4 10 mws3m

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1870.
On the petition of SADY D. BOYES, of Philadelphia, Pa., Administrator of BURRITT C. BOYES, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said BURRITT C. BOYES on the 22d day of July, 1856, for an improvement in Folding Guides for Sewing Machines, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of June next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 1st day of July next, and that said petition be heard on the 6th day of July next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
4 6w3t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hellman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.
{L. S.} Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870.
G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 t27

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH S. SMITH, deceased.—Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to
HENRY H. SMITH, Administrator,
3 16w6t No. 1112 WALNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STS. PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE of the BOARD OF HEALTH until 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of April, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times, from the date of contract to the 31st day of December, 1871 all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together. Also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial of all dead animals in the built-up portion of the city lying north of Allegheny avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford, and termed the Twentieth district.
Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 1, 1860.
The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section five of the act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.
Envelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning."
ELIAB WARD, M. D., President.
CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary. 4 8 10t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF A NAVY VESSEL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1870.
The Navy Department will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 23d day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., the live-oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer
SEMINOLE,
of 800 tons, old measurement.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five (5) days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 4 5 tuths6t

SALE OF COPPER SCALE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 12, 1870.
There will be offered for sale at public auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, about SEVENTY THOUSAND (70,000) POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in lots to suit purchasers.
It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.
Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.
One-half the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove the scale from the yard, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.
All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the yard. 4 12 tuths6t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p§

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ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
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AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
RETURN OF THE EXILES.
Commencement of the summer season.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
MRS. JAMES A. OATES AND HER CELEBRATED COMPANY
in the great historic burlesque,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Over one hundred artistes appearing.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 13, BENEFIT OF MR. T. J. HEMPHILL, Business Manager and Treasurer.
Boucicault's splendid comedy, in five acts, of LONDON ASSURANCE.
Lady Gay Spanker....Miss Annie Graham
Charles Courtley....Mr. Charles Walcot
After the comedy
MR. W. A. CHAPMAN
will sing the celebrated character song,
THE TEETOTAL SOCIETY.
To conclude with the glorious comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SPECIAL CARD.—The Management has sincere pleasure in announcing an engagement with those world-renowned artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will inaugurate a
CARNIVAL OF FUN,
On EASTER MONDAY, April 18,
commencing with the beautiful drama of
THE EMERALD RING.
Box Book now open. 4 11 mwfs 4t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), April 13,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
Augustin Daly's successful comedy,
FROU-FROU.
Every Scene and Costume New.
MRS. JOHN DREW as GILBERTE.
Aided by the full Company.
SATURDAY, GREAT DOUBLE BILL,
MARRIED LIFE AND SEVEN CLERKS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING, Old English Pastime; Punch and Judy, by the great comedians COLLINS and DAISEY; Masters MACKEN and SULLIVAN; Female Drum Corps; Champagne Pyramid; the world-renowned Gymnasts, the CARLO BROTHERS, and FRANK WOOD. Mad'lles De Rosa and La Rosa in two new Ballets.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS WILL INTRODUCE
First Time—Great Burlesque, Othello.
First Week—Piscatorial Excursion.
First Week—Finale, Slumbering Moke.
Last Week—Irresistible Hunky & Dory. 4 11 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

NINTH WEEK,
GRAND AND GLORIOUS
PILGRIM.
Benefits, MONDAY EVENING, April 11th, Third Baptist Church. TUESDAY, Grand Division, S. of T., State of Pennsylvania. WEDNESDAY, 2 30 P. M. EVENING, Alpine Lodge, No. 777, I. O. O. F. THURSDAY, West Philadelphia Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 572. FRIDAY EVENING, Emory M. E. Church. SATURDAY, 2 30 P. M. EVENING, Kuequenaku Tribe of I. O. R. M.
CONCERT HALL.
Front and gallery, 75 cts. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.
4 11 3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
SIGNOR BLITZ, Jr.
Reappearance of SIGNOR BLITZ SATURDAY AFTERNOON, and last performance this season.

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 19

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NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS,
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wf§
COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

THE DEATH OF LOPEZ.

INTELLIGENCE, apparently authentic, of the death of Lopez, the Paraguayan Dictator, has been received through the cable by way of Lisbon. The rumors with regard to the whole Paraguayan conflict are so contradictory that there is always a doubt as to their authenticity, and in announcing the death of Lopez we must of course expect the possibility that he will turn up again alive and well. This rumor, however, seems to be entitled to credit, and presuming it to be true, we may consider the Paraguayan war to be at an end. There has been a great diversity of opinion as to the right and wrong of this conflict, and Lopez has had many eager partisans, who have represented him as a pure and liberal-minded patriot struggling to preserve the liberties of his country from being crushed out by the despotic Government of Brazil. He at least succeeded in a very remarkable degree in securing the adhesion of his own countrymen, and the resistance of the Paraguayans will stand as one of the most remarkable in history. We believe that the annihilation of Lopez was in the interests of liberty and humanity. He was a tyrant after the manner of his infamous predecessor, Dr. Francia, and he pursued a policy that with the advancement of civilization could not fail to bring him into a conflict with other nations that would certainly result in his own destruction. The result of the great war that has terminated in the death of Lopez will be to open up one of the finest and most fruitful regions of South America to emigration, commerce, and the influences of civilization. It brings to an end a system of government that was a disgrace to the age, and prepares the way for better things. However much we may respect the determined valor and the skilful generalship of Lopez, it is a matter for congratulation that his career has been brought to an end, and that the terrible war that has practically annihilated the Parrguayan nation has finally terminated.

CONGRESS AND TAXATION.

ONE of the greatest advantages enjoyed by the people of this country previous to the war was their comparative immunity from taxation. As, however, they did not stop to count the cost of suppressing the Rebellion, and as they are determined to maintain untarnished the financial honor of the United States, they are willing now to submit to heavy exactions to defray the annual burden of the existing debt and to provide for its gradual reduction. But legislators, Congressmen, Cabinet officers, and Presidents should beware how they trifle with this honorable sentiment. The debt has ceased to be a novelty. Men have counted and measured it with no little care, and a series of financial experiments have pretty well demonstrated what is and what is not necessary to provide for its payment. As matters are progressing now, under existing laws, the whole principal would be paid off in ten years, and meanwhile the citizens of the respective States, cities, towns, and counties would be staggering under the burden of a series of local debts only one degree less oppressive than those imposed by national authority. These tax bills constitute, in the aggregate, a larger average exaction from each individual and a much larger exaction from each dollar's worth of property than is assessed in any other part of the civilized world; so that, at this moment, America has changed her enviable old position for that of the most heavily taxed nation on the globe While the people shrink with just horror from repudiation, they are daily and hourly growing more indignant at the reckless indifference with which unnecessary burdens have been imposed in some instances, and at the prevailing indisposition at the National Capitol to hasten the adoption of measures that would grant practical and substantial relief. The Secretary of the Treasury estimated, in his last annual report, that the surplus revenue of the present fiscal year would amount to more than one hundred millions of dollars. It is not merely unnecessary, but it is unjust, impolitic, and cruel to the last degree, to extract this enormous sum from impoverished tax-payers. Full treasuries are a perpetual temptation to the scheming speculators who are forever inventing schemes to filch the public money; and as they prevent the adoption of a strictly economical policy, they constantly stimulate the increase of burdens which are already insupportable. The financial honor of the nation would be amply provided for if one-fourth of the existing national taxation was abolished; and the people are now keenly watching their Representatives to see how speedily and how judiciously they will provide for the abolition of this proportion of the national revenues. Up to this time matters have progressed very slowly. We are threatened with a perpetuation of the income tax, which is one of the most odious that was ever imposed, and which has justly been denounced for its tendency to convert the people into a nation of liars. The discussion on the Tariff bill promises to be well-nigh interminable, and the free-traders are doing their best to make the popular demand for reduced taxation a pretext for overthrowing the diversified domestic industry which is the main reliance for averting eventual bankruptcy. Meanwhile, nothing tangible and satisfactory is being done, but the Republican Congressmen who desire to be renominated and re-elected will meet with but a cold reception from their constituents if this do-nothing policy is not speedily changed. It is their business to reduce the taxes which the people know to their sorrow are now unnecessarily heavy. Let them not pander to the pride of this man or that who hopes to boast that, by their connivance in perpetuating unnecessary burdens, he has paid off in an incredibly short period an incredibly large portion of the public debt. It is time that false sentimentality and official pride on such subjects should be squelched. The interests of the forty millions of mighty people who have borne the brunt of the struggle are so immeasurably superior to the ambition or the wishes of any single individual or combination of individuals, that the cries of oppressed tax-payers for relief should silence every other voice in the Capitol. Let Congressmen see to it that they do not adjourn without reducing the taxes in a way that every man feels, or let them abandon all aspirations for a re-election. Their tinkering with the tariff will be no excuse if they fail in the main point. If they really mean business, let them abolish the income tax, take off the duties on tea and coffee and similar articles, which, while entering into the consumption of every family, are not produced in this country, and strike from the list of internal revenue taxes every item which can be spared. This is a short, easy, and satisfactory method of doing their duty, and if they adjourn without adopting it, or some better mode of relieving a grievously oppressed people, nominating conventions will take special pains to select more faithful Representatives.

SENATOR REVELS.

THE successor of Jefferson Davis in the Senate of the United States will appear bepear before the public of Philadelphia tomorrow evening, in the capacity of a lecturer. This will enable him to say many things that would be out of place in the Senate chamber, and the discourse, whatever its merits may be as a rhetorical or oratorical performance, will have a particular interest and value that will commend it to the notice of all who are interested in the advancement of the colored race. Jefferson Davis left the Senate to accept the position of leader of a rebellion against a free government for the perpetuation of negro slavery, and there is a poetical justice in the fact that as one of the results of that Rebellion the State of Mississippi is to-day represented in the Senate by one of the race despised and oppressed by Davis and his fellow traitors.

That the old spirit of antagonism to the negroes, fostered by the slave system which so long disgraced this country, is not dead yet even in the breasts of those who profess to call themselves Republicans and friends of freedom, was sufficiently shown by the mean and illiberal action of the Republican Board of Directors of the Academy of Music. These individuals refused to allow Senator Revels to speak from their stage for no other reason than that his skin was a few shades darker than their own, and thereby they merited and received the hearty contempt of a majority of their fellow-citizens. This action of the Academy Directors has found no apologists except among those who apologized for the Rebellion, who approved the war, who glorified the successes of the traitors, and who have endeavored in every way to obstruct the progress of free ideas since the Rebellion was subdued, and its principal effect has been to excite a more than usual interest in the gentleman whom they insulted. Senator Revels will be greeted to-morrow evening at Horticultural Hall by an audience that will only be limited by the size of the building, and we anticipate from him a discourse that will demonstrate his title to the regard of all who are able to appreciate talent and intelligence whether they be possessed by white men or negroes.

The subject of Senator Revels' lecture will be "The Press," and he will speak of its uses, abuses, and its great influences for good, especially as shown by the course of the loyal press during the dark hours of the Rebellion. To-morrow will be the anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and when we remember him as the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, and that he was murdered because he granted freedom to the negroes of the South, it is proper that upon such an occasion a negro who has shown himself fit to occupy one of the highest offices of the Government should appear before a loyal Philadelphia audience as the representative of his race. Mr. Revels, since he has been in the Senate, has conducted himself with a modesty that does him credit and that puts to shame his revilers. He has shown himself to be a gentleman and a man of sense by refusing to notice the abuse that has been levelled against him, and he is in every way worthy of a cordial reception at the hands of the citizens of Philadelphia when he appears to-morrow evening.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

QUITE a lively controversy is now being carried on before the committees of Congress having charge of the matter by Captain Hall and Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic explorers, with regard to which of the twain shall be entrusted with a new expedition that both are anxious to have Congress fit out for the purpose of further investigations into the character of the country in the neighborhood of the North Pole. The case, as we understand it, stands thus:—Captain Hall wishes to start on a new voyage of Arctic discovery, and to this end he has occupied a good part of the winter in trying to get an appropriation through Congress. Just as there appears to be a probability that he will succeed in his efforts, Dr. Hayes steps in and claims to be the original Jacobs—the individual who has approached nearest to the pole, and the legitimate successor of Dr. Kane. Dr. Hayes is backed up by testimonials from various influential persons and various learned societies, who recommend him as the "properest" man to conduct an Arctic exploring expedition, and he has managed so well that he has apparently very nearly succeeded in upsetting the arrangements of Captain Hall.

It is worth while for Congress to stop and inquire, however, before granting any money to either of these gentlemen; what is to be gained by further exploration in the Arctic regions that will warrant the expense. A number of interesting and valuable scientific facts have been discovered by the Arctic explorers, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether anything yet remains unknown that will be of any practical value to the human race. It is doubtful whether the Northwest Passage can ever be used for purposes of navigation, and although everybody has more or less curiosity on the subject of the Open Polar Sea, none of the interests of the human race will suffer if the secret remains for a few years longer unrevealed. We do not for a moment propose to set up mere utilitarianism as the measure of scientific inquiry, but Congress is bound to consider the important fact that the Government is deeply in debt, that the people are burdened with taxes, and that the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money is what is now demanded of the representatives of the people. The experiences of past explorations of the Arctic regions do not furnish any inducements for us to hope that there is anything more to be found out that will warrant an appropriation to either Captain Hall or Dr. Hayes at the present time. If our finances were on a sufficiently satisfactory basis it might be well to grant money for such a purpose as this, but there are a great many scientific subjects that are much more deserving of attention just now, if the Government must spend money for such objects, than the Arctic regions. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will hesitate a long time before it concludes to start either of the explorers named upon a new voyage of discovery.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE appears to have been tided over, for the present at least, M. Emile Alexis Segris becoming Minister of Finance in place of M. Buffet, whose resignation was announced a few days ago. M. Segris is about fifty-eight years of age, and has had a large and varied experience in public life. He entered upon his political career in 1859, in which year he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif from the First Circumscription of Maine-et-Loire, in the Government interest, being re-elected in 1863 and again in 1869. In January last he entered M. Ollivier's Cabinet as Minister of Public Instruction, retaining that position until his transfer to the Department of Finance. M. Segris is a lawyer by profession, and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

M. Maurice Richard, who succeeds M. Segris as Minister of Public Instruction, is also a lawyer by profession, and a man of considerable experience in public affairs. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif from the Fourth Circumscription of Seine-et-Oise, the Government candidate having a majority on the first ballot, but falling into the minority on the second and definite trial. M. Richard was re-elected in 1859, and in January last entered M. Ollivier's Cabinet as Minister of Fine Arts, of which department he remains in charge, in addition to that of Public Instruction, until his successor to the former is appointed.

AN English paper says:—Authors of all nations will, or at all events ought to, be glad to hear that Russia is about to conclude an international copyright treaty with Prussia. After England, no country in Europe publishes so many magazines and reviews as Russia, and the contents of at least half these periodicals are translated from the French, the German, but, above all, from the English. Many an English author who still fancies Russia to be a semi-barbarous country would alter his opinion if he knew (what must often be the case) that he has as many readers in Russia as in England itself. Hitherto Russia, like America, to which it presents so many negative points of resemblance, has recognized no rights on the parts of foreign authors; and, certainly, in any literary dealings that might take place between Russia and the west of Europe under the International Copyright acts, the balance of exchange would be against Russia. On the other hand, it is obvious that Russian authors must suffer by having to compete in their magazines and reviews with the great authors of France, Germany, and England, whose works cost the publishers merely the price of translation.

WE cannot help feeling a good deal of pity for royal princes on their progresses at home and abroad. The Terentian maxim, "Homo sum," etc., often seems to be pushed a little too far in their case, and we are not surprised that the Duke of Edinburgh should have good-humoredly kicked against its adoption under the burning sun of India. The story goes that his Royal Highness, on arriving at Agra, inquired whether the city had a lunatic asylum. On being informed that no such institution was necessary in the place, he devoutly thanked Heaven, observing that wherever there was one they invariably took him there, and he always found the word "Welcome" in large letters over the entrance.

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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
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SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE
BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16,
Subject (by request)—"GIRLS."
Little Girls, Big Girls, Ugly Girls, Pretty Girls, Yankee Girls, Western Girls, the Girl of the Period, with a glance at the Coming Girl.
Admission.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....35 cents extra.
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CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA will perform choice musical selections previous to the Lecture. 4 11 5t

☞ SENATOR REVELS
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 14.
Subject—"THE PRESS."
Admission.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....50 cents extra.
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From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; Lecture at 8. 4 11 4t

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At 8 o'clock,
for the benefit of the NEWSBOYS' HOME.
Tickets for sale at the Hall from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day, and at Robbins, Clark & Biddle's, No. 1124 Chesnut street. 4 13 3t

☞ NEWSBOYS' HOME.—ON EASTER MONDAY EVENING, April 18, there will be an Exhibition of the PILGRIM at CONCERT HALL, in aid of the NEWSBOYS' HOME. 4 11 3t

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REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 29 3mS

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1870.

Central Park Museum.

The talk about having a museum in Central Park is revived. Think not that it is to be a Wood's Museum, or a palæontological museum, or any of those other magazines in which living wild animals (or dead ones either) bear a conspicuous part. It is to be a museum of history, antiquity, and art. No Cardiff giant is to desecrate it, no Feejee mermaid, Woolly Horse, or other abomination of eccentric humbug is to come anigh it. It is to be dedicated to the Good, the Beautiful, and the True. Genuine art, genuing history, and genuine antiquity, like a new set of Graces, are to twine their arms around each other there, and to frown down anything that is illegitimate. The proposition to establish one comes originally from the New York Historical Society, which at any rate has something to commence with. For a good many years it has been quietly accruing a quantity of charts, documents, manuscripts and books. It already possesses several hundred valuable pictures, a collection of Egyptian curiosities that is scarcely rivalled by any in Europe, and sufficient coins and medals for an accomplished numismatician to go into raptures over. As far back as 1868 the State Legislature was applied to by the society and the Park Commissioners conjointly, and a site was assigned by enactment that year. Central Park, as every one knows, is already enriched with numberless works of beauty, but perhaps it needs something of this kind to give it majesty and dignity. If an enterprise of this kind is to be supported it must be through private wealth, and whether Fashion is willing to direct a portion of its wealth into such a channel remains to be seen.

Maternal Pugilism.

Mrs. Spoerry owns a little girl of three years of age, who bears to her the relationship of daughter. Some time ago, Mrs. Spoerry separated from her husband on the ground of incompatibility of temper, and the husband agreed to pay her so much per month for her own support, and so much for the support of the child. After the lapse of a month or so the supplies were discontinued, and Mrs. Spoerry found herself penniless. In this condition her pride was humbled—so much so that she repaired, in company with her little girl, to the abode of Spoerry, demanded of him that he should take her back, and insisted upon being reinstated as mistress of the household. This Mr. Spoerry was unable to see. He *was* able to see, however, that the crisis gave him an opportunity of regaining possession of the child, whom accordingly he snatched up and in the same breath ordered the mother to leave the house. The poor woman, whatever her fault may have been, was devotedly attached to her little daughter, and wept and prayed to be allowed to take her away. The male Spoerry was inexorable, however. "He knew he was right," and Mrs. Spoerry was obliged to depart alone. With unsubdued spirit, however, she took unto herself the company of a choice spirit named Smith (whose address may be found in the directory), and proceeding again to her husband's house demanded the child; the housekeeper there answering by committing an assault upon Mrs. Spoerry, and behaving generally in a violent and aggressive manner. Mr. Spoerry also loaded a pistol, and threatened to shoot Mrs. Spoerry and her companion, should they persist in their endeavors. They *did* persist, and finally succeeded in carrying the infant away. Mr. Spoerry has unsuccessfully endeavored to bring an action for assault against his wife, and that failing him has commenced a suit of divorce on the ground of adultery. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* has made a great hit, and is attracting crowded houses. It will be repeated this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. T. J. Hemphill, the business manager, will have his annual benefit this evening. The performance will commence with the comedy of *London Assurance*, after which Mr. Chapman will sing his character song of the "Teetotal Society," which will be followed by the *Serious Family*. This is a first-rate bill, and with the claims of the beneficiary upon the public it ought to attract a crowded house. Mr. Hemphill, since the Walnut has been under his care, has displayed great tact in furnishing our playgoers with attractive entertainments, and his services ought to receive a suitable recognition on such an occasion as this.

To-morrow evening Mr. Simon Hassler, the popular leader of the orchestra, will have a benefit, when an unusual variety of attractions will be offered.

Mr. Lewis Morrison's benefit is announced for Saturday.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will commence an engagement.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Frou-Frou* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the band of minstrels will give a popular entertainment of mirth and melody this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the funny burlesque of *Othello*, and other attractions, will be performed this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening for the benefit of Alpine Lodge, No. 777, I. O. of O. F.

This panorama is very much superior to the ordinary run of such works, and among the artists whose pencils have aided in its production are such men as Leutze, Nehlig, Hart, Sommer, and others of equal celebrity.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give a magical exhibition at the Assembly Building this evening. This is the last week of the Signor.

CITY ITEMS.

GOODS IN THE PIECE.
JUST OPENED,
FINE ASSORTMENT,
NEW STYLES,
CHOICE PATTERNS.
To be made up to order in best manner in addition to usual choice,
STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IT IS SPLENDID.—Most of our readers have probably heard of the patent article manufactured from Irish Moss, and known as SEA MOSS FARINE, which Mr. Rand, a distinguished practical chemist, has recently introduced into the kitchens of America. Liebig, with all his recipes for concentrating the life-sustaining elements of animal food, has never done society so great a service. He has been successful in extracting the nutritious material from meats, and condensing it into a small compass; but he has given us no article that, like the Sea Moss Farine, will increase more than one-third the quantity of wholesome bread obtainable under ordinary circumstances from a given quantity of flour. We are not prone to place much confidence in new discoveries, even when announced under the sanction of a patent; but the testimony in favor of this cheap and simple preparation is so overwhelming, and has been so entirely corroborated by our own experience, that we cannot and *do* not hesitate to recommend it most emphatically to the attention of every household desirous of combining economy with the enjoyment of luxurious and delicious articles of food.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.—Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of the New York University Medicines. These medicines are carefully compounded, and have achieved an eminent reputation for successfully performing all that is promised of them. The afflicted should not fail to give them a trial. They can be had of Mr. Joseph C. Harrold, the agent of the New York University, corner of Seventeenth and Chesnut streets.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have been receiving an immense quantity of goods this winter and spring, with the expectation of having immediate sale, which so far has not come up to expectation. Consequently a very large stock is on hand, which must be closed out, and will be sold at less than old gold prices. Below we quote the prices of a few staple goods:—

White French China Dining Sets,	150 pieces	....	$30·00
" " " "	113 "	....	21·50
" " " Tea "	44 "	....	7·00
" " " "	46 "	....	8·00
Best Stone China Dining Sets,	97 "	....	9·50
" " " Tea "	44 "	....	3·50
" " " "	46 "	....	4·00
" " " Chamber "		....	2·50
" " " Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs., (cups with handles)		....	65
White French China Cups and Sauces, per set, 12 pc			1·00
Parisian Granite Dining Plate, 9½ inches, per doz..			1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen		....	65
Table Goblets, per dozen, assorted styles		....	1·00

These goods are all first quality. Purchasers can rely on having them just the same as samples shown. Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. Show-room open until 9 o'clock at night.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

NO
Garment is allowed to leave my Establishment unless it is a perfect
FIT.
Every Cutter in my employ being a first-class artist,
NO
Gentleman will hesitate to place himself in their hands as every
SALE
made must be to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser.
CHAS. STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HAVING secured the services of the best workmen, we are prepared to despatch all orders entrusted to us with promptness, and satisfactorily to those favoring us. Carpets altered and put down, furniture reupholstered, covered, and varnished, bedding overhauled, furniture slips cut and fitted. ALBERTSON & CO.,
No. 1435 CHESNUT Street,

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

REFRIGERATORS.—
FARSON & CO., Ventilated Refrigerators,
No. 220 Dock street.

OPENING
OF THE
SPRING TRADE
IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THIS DAY
OPEN TO THE PEOPLE THE
GRANDEST STOCK
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS
THAT
OAK HALL HAS EVER CONTAINED.
THE BEST SET!!
THE CHEAPEST SET!!
OAK HALL ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
ITS STOCK THE BEST EVER MADE.
ITS PRICES THE LOWEST POSSIBLE.
IMMENSE PREPARATIONS.
FOR THE PRESENT SPRING AND SUMMER.
ALL MANNER
OF
FINE CLOTHING
READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.
NEW FABRICS.
NEW STYLES.
SURE FITS FOR ALL.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING
DURABLE AND CHEAP.
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,
ELEGANT AND CHEAP.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
ALL WARRANTED TO WEAR.

OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.	ALL SIXTH ST., from MARKET to MINOR ST.	OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	WANAMAKER	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	AND	OAK HALL.
	BROWN.	
OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.	Nos. 530, 532, 534, 536 MARKET ST. Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 S. SIXTH ST.	OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

CALHOON—MAGUIRE.—April 12, 1870, at Newport, Delaware, by Rev. Richard Humphriss, Mr. T. S. CALHOON, of Allegheny city, Pa., to Mrs. C. ANNIE MAGUIRE, of Newport, Del.

OAKFORD—DAVIS.—On the 12th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 703 N. Sixteenth street, by the Rev. Theo. Stevens, Mr. GEORGE W. OAKFORD to Miss EMMA A. DAVIS, all of this city. No cards.

WAGNER—TILDEN.—By Rev. Mr. Kunkelman, Mr. HENRY E. WAGNER to Miss CORALIE TILDEN, both of this city.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—On the 12th instant, JANE, daughter of Robert and Sarah Jane Cunningham, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1521 Passyunk road, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Philadelphia Cemetery.

FISLER.—On the 11th instant, FELIX FISLER, of Camden, N. J., in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Philadelphia Produce Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Gideon Turner, at Clayton, N. J., on Thursday morning, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock. Train leaves Market street wharf, north side, at 8 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, the 10th instant, MAGGIE V., daughter of the late Charles V. Williams, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Jane C. Williams, No. 818 N. Sixteenth street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ronalson's Cemetery. ***

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE
THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS
OF THE
New York Medical University.

Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.

These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.

They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.

Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.

They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.

We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.

A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
28 lmrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

NEW YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.
THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF CANCER PLANT.

The most powerful remedial for the cure of Blood and Skin Diseases ever discovered in Materia Medica. Is an immediate and permanent curative for all Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Syphilitic Maladies.

The Cancer Plant is sold on the following warranty, viz.:—As a Blood Purifier, one bottle of this Extract is guaranteed to possess more real virtue than one dozen bottles of any sarsaparilla or alterative extant.

Price, $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

OXYD PHENYL.

Professor Scott's recently discovered Cure for Deafness is daily curing cases of impaired hearing, formerly regarded as hopelessly incurable.

Price, $3 per package, or two packages for $5.

CATARRH SPECIFICS.

Cures the most formidable cases of Catarrh in existence, almost *instantaneously*. Warranted to cure constant hawking, incessant blowing of the nose, offensive breath, "stuffy," or "stopped up" feeling in the head, etc.

Price, $3 (with book), or three for $5.

HYDRATED OXYMEL.

Our perfected remedial for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, etc.; heals tubercles, subdues cough, allays nightly sweats, and restores strength. Relief miraculous and instantaneous.

Price, $2 (with book), or three for $5.

FLUID EXTRACT OF YELLOW JESSAMINE.

This elegant preparation is almost a specific in every form of heart disease.

Price, $2 (with book), or three for $5.

PILE EXTRACT (THE MONESIA).

The never-failing Pile Cure. A trial is earnestly solicited.

COMPOUND SUGAR-COATED MAY APPLE PILLS.

The finest Anti-Bilious Pills extant.

NEURALGO RHEUMATIC EXIXIR.

Cures Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, etc. Price, $2 (with book), or three for $5.

FEVER AND AGUE GLOBULES.

Warranted to contain no quinine, mercury, or arsenic.

OPTIC FLUID.

Cures inflammation of the eyes.

NERVE FOOD.

Strengthens and quiets the nervous system promptly, curing nervous and mental exhaustion. A substitute for all narcotics. Guaranteed to contain no opium. Price $2 (with book), or three for $5.

STRENGTHENING TONIC OF PERU.

Delicious strength restorative, especially designed for the languid and debilitated. For weakly, delicate females invaluable, Price $2 (with book), or three for $5.

AILANTHUS EXTRACT.

The sovereign cure for epilepsy.

LUMBUL (MUSKROOT).

Cures asthma, etc. Relief *instantaneous.*

COMPOUND SUGAR-COATED HEADACHE PILLS.

Immediate and perfect curatives for sick, nervous, bilious, and neuralgic headaches.

ALKALINE RESOLVENT.

Cures dyspepsia, biliousness, costiveness, and indigestion.

FIVE-MINUTE PAIN CURER.

Instantly cures pain and every form of inflammation. It contains no turpentine or essence of peppermint.

LIQUID AMBAR.

For diarrhœa, etc.

CHEMICAL HEALING BLOOD AND BONE OINTMENT.

The most powerful healing application known to science. Penetrates to the blood and bone, and heals ulcers, sores, swellings, nodes, copper-colored blotches, ringworms, etc.

ETHEREAL PHOSPHORUS.

This radical cure for nervous debility has cured over one thousand cases of physical weakness.

We confidently place this remedy before the people on the guarantees of science, honor, and philanthropy, and *on the square.* Price $3 (with special book), or two for $5.

LITHIA (GENUINE).

Cures kidney, bladder, and urinary diseases; cures acrid discharges in forty-eight hours and upward. The only true diuretic known to chemistry. Price $3 (with special book), or two for $5.

KATALPA EXTRACT—WOMAN'S FRIEND.

Restores the menses, cures falling of the womb, and every irregularity. Price (with special book), $3. Extra strength (with special book), $5.

VICTORIA REGIA,

the imperial cosmetic extracted from that magnificent flower, the great South American water-lily. Cures moth, patches, freckles, blotches, pimples, etc.

AMARANTH FOR THE HAIR.

Hair beautifier, restorative, and dressing. A hair-fastener, warranted to contain no lead, sulphur, or poison, AQUÆ MARINE DULCIS for sea sickness.

Medical advice free.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH,
Corner SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
4 13 ws 2t JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE I WILL SELL MY IMMENSE STOCK AT A LARGE REDUCTION.

A great opportunity to obtain choice goods in the FINE ARTS line at low prices. 11 10rp

NEW CHROMOS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Are in constant receipt of large numbers of
NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS,
A few of which are as follows:—

Little Eva	after J. G. Brown.
Innocence	after J. G. Brown.
Why Don't He Come? (companion)	after J. G. Brown.
Christmas Memories	after A. J. H. Way.
The First Lesson in Music	after Lobrichon.
Fast Asleep	after Mrs. Anderson.
Wide Awake	after Mrs. Anderson.
The Queen of the Woods	after J. G. Brown.
Little Bo-Peep	after J. G. Brown.
Family Scene in Pompeii	after Coomans.
Dotty Dimple	after Mrs. Murray.
The Monastery in Winter	after Jacobsen.
A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea	after De Haas.
Sunset on the Coast	after De Haas.
The Launch of the Life-boat	after E. Moran.
Yo Semite Valley	after Thomas Hill.
The Birth-place of Whittier	after Thomas Hill.

The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices. 3 5¼

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
19 lmrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·30 A. M. and 12·30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 13 lm

MEDICAL.

29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. 29

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

Rheumatism a Life-Time Specialty.

A Permanent Cure Discovered.

Neuralgia a Life-Time Specialty.

A Permanent Cure Discovered.

Rheumatism a Life-Time Specialty.

A Permanent Cure Discovered.

Important to
RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

DR. J. P. FITLER, the eminent Philadelphia Physician, and Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence (now one of Philadelphia's oldest Practitioners), stands alone as specially devoting (37) thirty-seven years to Rheumatism and Neuralgia, in its different forms, with a success unparalleled in the annals of the Profession. Being now regarded among his Brother Physicians as the highest and best authority in Rheumatic complaints, being a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833, his Diploma contains the following signatures of the most celebrated and world-renowned Professors of modern times, viz.:—

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, M. D., Prof. Surgery.
J. REDMAN COXE, M. D., Prof. on Mat. Med.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D., Prof. on Prac. Med.
T. C. JAMES, Prof. on Obstetrics.
ROBERT HARE, M. D., Prof. on Chemistry.
WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Prof. on Surgery
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
W. P. DEWEES, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Insts. of Med.

Dr. J. P. FITLER also graduated at the Philadelphia Medical Institute, 28th day of March, A. D. 1833. This Institution was founded 1817, by the renowned Dr. N. Chapman. DR. FITLER'S Diploma from this College contains the following signatures:—

JOHN BELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Juris.
J. K. MITCHELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Chem.
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Inst. of Medicine.
THOMAS HARRIS, M. D., Prof on Surgery.
H. L. HODGE, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.

DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER was a student under the celebrated Professor N. Chapman, M. D., and holds the following endorsement from him dated October 10, 1833:—

DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER read Medicine in my office, and regularly attended the Lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and those of the Medical Institute; also, the Practice of the Hospitals and Almshouse. His advantages of acquiring professional knowledge have been unusually great. It affords me pleasure to bear this evidence of his uncommon merit.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

The subscribers being personally acquainted with DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER, have the fullest confidence in his professional skill.

BENJAMIN S. JANNEY, M. D.
W. E. HORNER, M. D.
N. SHOEMAKER, M. D.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1833.

A SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION.
DR. FITLER'S PRESCRIPTION,
A MEDICAL MONOPOLY.
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
INFLAM. RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA IN BODY,
NEURALGIA IN THE HEAD,
NERVOUS HEADACHE,
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
in ninety-five cases out of every hundred.
USED INWARDLY AND PLEASANT.
USED INWARDLY AND PLEASANT
USED INWARDLY ONLY.
WARRANTED VEGETABLE.
WARRANTED VEGETABLE.
"WARRANTED VEGETABLE
AND UNINJURIOUS."

DR. J. P. FITLER has devoted his professional life to the special treatment of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. His "Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy" (used inwardly only, as external applications are of but temporary relief), with its wonderful cures, its mighty reputation, its established merit, its standard position, being neither quack medicine nor patent medicine, but a prescription unequalled and unrivalled. A positive agreement or legal guarantee given to every patient stating exact quantity to cure, or the amount paid refunded.

Consultations and advice daily, without any charge, at DR. FITLER'S Office.

Legally warranted to cure in limited quantity, or price paid refunded.

Written contract given stating quantity to use or amount paid refunded.

DR. FITLER'S Remedy is endorsed by upwards of 17,000 testimonials of cure, including the following Philadelphia or home reference, all severe cases of an aggravated condition, hopeless, and in most instances helpless:—

H. A. Dreer, 714 Chesnut street.
William Davis, 426 German street.
J. McCleary, 513 East Girard avenue.
B. C. Chase, Darby road.
H. Stratton, 819 Darien street.
A. McKane, 1230 Shippen street.
S. Griffith, 705 Kersler street.
A. J. Colton, 1109 North Third street.
Mrs. Hopkins, Point Breeze road.
Mrs. Lentz, 136 South Eighth street.
Mrs. Richardson, 1338 South Fourth street.
Mrs. C. Boyd, 1046 South Fifth street.
C. F. Eccleston, 1345 Brandywine street.
S. Money, 1530 South Sixth street.
James Millinger, Birney's Place, W. P.
C. F. Clothier, 23 North Water street.
C. Nobling, 1519 Frankford road.
S. C. Zimmerman, 1748 Marshall street.
C. W. Ridgway, 215 North Second street.
Hon. W. B. Elliott, 804 North Seventh street.
H. R. Shock, 1024 Columbia avenue.
James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets.
Charles L. Brown, Wood street, below Tenth.
John Voutier, Rope Ferry road.
William Wayand, 1433 Brighton street, 15th ward.
Griffin Snively, 229 George street.
S. Kilpatrick, 1744 Olive street.
D. Taylor, Esq., 404 Taylor street.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown.
Mrs. Rice, School lane, Germantown.
Mrs. Barton, Clinton and Henry streets, Camden.
Mrs. Bacon, 298 Market street, Camden.
Mrs. Keeley, Ridge road, below Poplar.
E. A. Dougherty, 209 North Ninth street, Camden.
E. A. Hughes, 524 North Fifteenth street.
Mrs. Stevens, 214 South street.
Mrs. Simmons, 237 Dilwyn street.
Mrs. Dunlap, 1530 Hewston street.
Mrs. Hanson, Twenty-second ward, Manayunk.
Mrs. Ogle, Manayunk, Twenty-second ward.
George Elliott, Frankford, Twenty-third ward.
George Burns, Paul and Mill streets, Frankford.
Mrs. Kline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
John Wackerly, 1110 Buttonwood street.

Satisfaction Guaranteed to all Sufferers Trying It.

DR. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy has wrappers printed by the American Bank Note Company's Finest Steel Plate Engraving, with Medallion of DR. J. P. FITLER thereon.

The genuine sold by Druggists at $1·50 per bottle. Six bottles at $7·50.

All letters or communications answered and Remedy delivered free of charge.

MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS DAILY.

DR. FITLER'S OFFICE
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
19 swtf PHILADELPHIA

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,
ARE NOW OFFERING

20,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Insertions and Flouncings.
264 dozen Iron Frame Regular Made Hose, 28c., 32c. up.
117 dozen Gents' Regular Made Half Hose, 25, 31 cents up.
100 dozen French Woven Corsets (Whalebone) at 85 cents.
75 dozen Model Shape Corsets, reduced to $1·00.
50 dozen Fine Corsets, to $1·50 and $1·75. BARGAINS IN CORSETS.
900 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 cents up; Hemstitched All-linen, 15 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' All-linen Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, very cheap.
10,000 pieces Magic Ruffling, Tape Trimmings, Edgings, Sandringham, etc. etc. etc.
LADIES' BOWS! LADIES' BOWS! New styles and much reduced.
PARASOLS—Children's Parasols, Carriage Parasols.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Largest assortment! Largest Stock! Greatest variety in Philadelphia.

Kid Gloves at $1·00. Kid Gloves, $1·25. Kid Gloves, $1·50. Kid Gloves, $1·75.

Our Fine Kid Glove, the "BARTLEY," at $1·85 per pair. Every pair warranted. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange. Try them. No risk.

SPRING DRESS GOODS! SPRING DRESS GOODS!

Closing out DRESS GOODS, BLACK ALPACAS and BLACK SILKS.
DRESS GOODS selling very cheap.
PIQUES! PIQUES! Cheapest line Piques in Philadelphia, 19, 21, 25, 31, 38, 42, 56 up to 87 cents.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW
Invite the attention of Jobbers, Retailers, and Consumers to their Spring Importations of KID GLOVES.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
Will Open Tuesday, April 12,
The Cheapest Line of Dress Goods and Silks
Ever Offered in this Market.

BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE SILKS, $1·00.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE SILKS, $1·25.
ONE CASE SUMMER SILKS, 87½ CENTS.
CHECKS AND STRIPES, ALL QUALITIES
BONNET'S TAFFETAS, $3·00.
Do. Do. $3·75 to $6·00.
BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00, 2·0 to $9·00.
ONE CASE NEW FOULARDS.
1 CASE COARSE MESH HERNANIS, 75 CENT.
Do. Do. Do. $1·00 to $6·00.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES DRESS GOODS, JUST PURCHASED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

SPECIAL OPENING OF LADIES' SUITS.
1000 SUITS WILL BE FURNISHED AT $10·00 EACH. 4 11 3t

MANTLES AND SHAWLS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

PANIER
BEDOUIN
MANTLE,
The Fashionable Novelty
FOR THE
Spring and Summer, 1870.

CAUTION.

United States Letters Patent having been granted me, securing the above design, each garment will have the letters "T. D." in monogram on the ticket, and marked Patent Pending, or Patented March, 1870. Any garment of this style, without this ticket, is an infringement, and I will prosecute all such to the fullest extent of the law.

THOMAS DOLAN,
MANUFACTURER. 4 4 mwf 6t

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Will Open Thursday Morning,
A LOT OF
INDIA SHAWLS
AT MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN FORMERLY, AND LESS THAN GOLD COST. [4 6 2m

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., 183
Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp

FOR SALE.

BROWN STONE DWELLING
AND
COACH HOUSE,
No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Inquire of
DREXEL & CO.,
23 wfm No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA—FOR SALE or to Rent, No. 4116 SPRUCE Street, very handsome brown-stone front Residence, Mansard roof, side yard, all modern conveniences, in perfect order. Immediate possession.

No. 4119 PINE Street—Double Mansion, built of dressed grey stone, side yard, every convenience, in perfect order Possession May 1.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
4 2 smwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences, on Locust avenue, near Willow avenue, Germantown. Three minutes' walk from Church Lane Station. Immediate possession. Apply to SCOTT & DAY, No. 38 N. THIRD St. 4 13 6t*

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.
We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 25 lm

"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"
"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.
M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
4 7 lm No. 39 N. WATER Street.

SMOKE GUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

1017 WALNUT STREET.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
NO. 1017 WALNUT STREET.
W. P. OGELSBY,

Having opened a new Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Establishment at No. 1017 Walnut street, is prepared to furnish and put in all kinds of Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Marble Top Stationary Wash Stands, Hydrants, Wash Paves, Lead, Iron, and Terra Cotta Pipes; also, Gas Fixtures of all descriptions, at manufacturers' prices.

Jobbing, both in city and country, promptly attended to. Having had several years' experience in conducting the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Business of W. M. Ogelsby, both in this city and on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, he hopes by strict attention to business, prompt attention to all orders, and a determination to keep none but obliging and competent journeymen, to receive a share of the public patronage.

W. P. OGELSBY has been in my employ for the last five years, superintending my Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Business on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and it is with pleasure and confidence that I recommend him to my former patrons and friends.
4 12 3trp W. M. OGELSBY.

$20,000 IN TWO AMOUNTS OF $10,000 to loan on Mortgage at par. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
12 5t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

Something About Its History, Constitution and Functions.

In view of the present agitation in Paris over the proposition of the Emperor to materially modify the powers and privileges of the Senate, the following from the *Pall Mall Gazette* will be read with interest:—

So many changes have come over France during the last few months that people were not astonished to see the Senate suddenly bestir itself and evince a zealous interest in public affairs—a zeal which has ended in calling upon the Assembly more attention than it possibly desired. A year ago a busy Senate would have been a novelty, for it was a maxim carefully inculcated upon the august assembly by Government, and religiously accepted as a postulate by the nation at large, that the last subject to which any well-regulated Senate ought to turn its thoughts is that of public business—or, indeed, for that matter, any other business than that duly chalked out for it by the discriminating wisdom of Ministers. Had it not been for the 30,000f. which every Senator was in the habit of receiving each year in quarterly instalments, there were few Frenchmen who would have thought it worth while to remember that their country was blessed with an Upper Assembly at all. But as 30,000f. multiplied by 120=3,600,000f., the senatorial institution was one of those blessings that make themselves felt; and this occasionally induced some adventurous spirits to cross over to the left bank of the Seine, and try to discover what sort of a political body it could be that consumed so much money and made so little noise. There was something of a holy mystery about the assembly. It held its sittings in an old historical palace associated with gloomy memories of Richelieu, the Terror of '93—when it had served as a prison—the trials of Ney, of Polignac, and of Louis Napoleon; the suicide of the Duke de Choisel-Praslin, the "Corduroy lectures" of '48, and many other events equally dismal and distressing. All these sittings were private. Once or twice a week—but oftener once than twice—a few broughams and coaches would rumble up the Rue de Tournon and roll slowly under the archway of Marie de Medici's mansion, bearing ex-cabinet ministers, ex-prefects, ex-generals, and ex-judges, with here and there an archbishop. They all had a kind of family likeness, and the same uncomfortably conscious look of being shelved; the liveliest were the archbishops, who, if report said truly, spoke much the loudest when they got inside. Now and then when the venerable procession of Ex-es had terminated, one or two quicker broughams would rattle up with solemn personages discernible through the windows. These were ministers, very sleek and well-to-do, come down to make belief to explain things which nobody there wanted to know, and to titillate the venerable Ex-es by talk of independence, patriotism, disinterestedness, and other properties quite useless as times went, as well as dangerous. Nobody was admitted to the privilege of hearing or seeing what went on within the ancient walls; but if one liked to go on the morrow there was a verger to show one the session-room where the Senators had been debating the preceding day. This was better than nothing. The room was very sumptuous and imposing; indeed, it is doubtful whether the sight of so much green and gold and such fine empty benches did not leave a more striking impression than could have been gathered by the spectacle of M. Rouher at the tribune and the whole hundred and twenty Senators applauding his utterances with both hands. Besides, if a visitor was imaginative it was not very difficult to conjure up a senatorial sitting, speeches, applause, and all—the verger was communicative and gave one help if needful. There, on the first tier of the amphitheatre to the right of the President's seat, sat the cardinal archbishops in their scarlet robes, and a little farther off Monseigneur Darboy, not yet a cardinal though anxious to be, and attired more humbly in a violet cassock. Towards the centre a clump of field-marshals, all gold lace, moustache, and loyal sentiments. Next them the admirals; above them and in the shade of the hemicycle the group of fallen Ministers, pensive and mournful; in a corner the seat whence the famous Marquis de Boissy used to prophesy the invasion of England; in an opposite corner the bench whence M. Sainte-Beuve started up on a memorable occasion to make his chivalrous defense of Ernest Renan; facing these seats and overlooking the arm-chair of the President, an array of silent statues representing legal worthies of the past. It was to the shades of these worthies that senators run short of inspiration were in the habit of appealing by abrupt apostrophes. As there were no journalists in the tribunes to titter, it was allowable to explain now and then:—"Messieurs, j'invoque ces grands hommes dont la sagesse preside a nos deliberations." Or this, at the moment of voting, with an elegant wave of the hand aloft:—"Messieurs, n'oubliez point que ces six sages vous contemplent." Nowadays it is not sure how far this figure of rhetoric would succeed; those journalists respect nothing.

The French Senate is the fifth assembly of the kind that has been instituted since the Revolution. Previously to 1789 there were some Peers, but as their main privilege consisted in holding their tongues until they were asked to speak, it can scarcely be said that their functions were either onerous to themselves or very important to the country. During the Constituent debates of 1790-1 the question as to whether there should be two Chambers or one was of all the knotty points of the time that which gave rise to the longest discussions. Mirabeau, whose opinions fluctuated, ended by becoming a partisan of the English system; but he was in a minority. The intractable spirit of the nobles had irritated the revolutionary legislators, and it was eventually decided that there should be but a single assembly. After the fall of Robespierre, however, the subject was started again, and by the almost unanimous consent of the Convention the principle of two Chambers was adopted in the Constitution of the Year III. Since that time (1795), and with the exception of the Republican interval of 1848 to 1852, France has continued to have two legislative assemblies. The first Upper House was called "Le Conseil des Anciens," and was essentially, as its name implied, a square-toed body. It was composed of two hundred and fifty members, who were obliged to be more than forty years of age, and either married or widowers. The council elected the five directors, revised or rejected the decisions of the Council of the Five Hundred, and possessed the somewhat singular privilege of being able to transfer the residence of the latter from Paris to any other town. The place of meeting of the Ancients was at the Tuileries; they wore no uniform, but had a silver medal tied to their button-holes by a piece of tri-colored ribbon; they were renewable by thirds every year, the electors being members of the Lower House. After a few years' existence, after the Directory was merged into the Consulate, the Council of the Ancients left behind them the reputation of having accomplished an incredible amount of talking and of doing nothing—a reputation which was amply shared by the other Council, that of the Five Hundred. It is difficult to establish the balance of power very nicely between rival assemblies. The two Councils under the Directory has been perpetually at loggerheads, and it was doubtless to obviate any recurrence of this that Bonaparte, in his Constitution of the Year VIII, decided that the Senate should have the Corps Legislatif and Tribunal entirely under its control. The number of senators was originally sixty. They were self-elected for life from a list of candidates submitted to them by the Consuls and the Corps Legislatif. They received a salary of 25,000 francs, and their prerogatives were to appoint the Consuls and Judges of Appeal, and to elect, prorogue, and dissolve the Corps Legislatif and Tribunal. Under the empire the number of senators was raised to 137, and their salaries increased to 36,000 francs. Moreover, as it was considered advisable that they should have a comely look on state occasions, a rich attire was given them, consisting of gold-laced coat, satin breeches, mantle of violet velvet embroidered with gold bees, and black velvet hat with white feathers. In exchange for these sumptuous clothes the Senate generously parted with its independence, and cried "Yes," with the utmost spirit, to all that the emperor suggested. It was not till 1814, when the dispenser of past favors had nothing more to give, that the members of the august body discovered suddenly how absurd a thing it was to be afraid. Nothing was ever more brave or noble than their conduct at this juncture. It did credit to human nature in the first place, and in the next set a happy precedent to all subsequent assemblies who should be in doubt as to how to act in puzzling contingencies. To the Imperial Senate succeeded the House of Peers, the members of which were hereditary from 1815 to 1831, and appointed for life from 1831 to 1848. Although the equality principles of 1798 had struck sufficiently deep roots in the minds of most Frenchmen, yet the House of Peers of the Restoration was by no means an unpopular assembly. All the vindictiveness, intolerance, and reactionary energy of the Royalists found refuge in the lower House, not in the Upper. The Peers more than once gave proof of real independence by resisting the measures of the Villele Ministry, and it was not until the close of Charles X's reign, when liberal tendencies seemed to be getting the upper hand in the Chamber of Deputies, that the Peers took fright and abetted that series of well-contrived schemes that eventually landed the Bourbon dynasty at Goritz. Under Louis Philippe the Upper House was but a pale copy of its predecessor. The Peers still kept to the blue and gold uniform which Louis XVIII had devised, and pretended to believe themselves the first power in the State. But nobody talked about them. It seemed to be tacitly understood that, think as they might, the Peers would always vote as they were told; so that, excepting when M. Victor Hugo or some other famous member was going to speak, the debates excited only the same kind of somnolent interest as the sittings of the Academie Francaise.

When the imperial regime succeeded for the second time to the republic, the idea of an Upper House recruited among all the great men ("illustrations") of the empire found general favor. Unluckily, however, at the beginning of 1852 all the great men of France were either under lock and key or in exile. It was impossible to find a great man able and willing to sit in the new Assembly. To be sure, there were plenty of persons who occupied eminent positions in their own esteem, and to whom 30,000 francs a year and the title of Senator offered seductions not to be resisted. But when these had been called into requisition, on the crust and crumb principle, they failed to impress the country with any very vivid sense of their grandeur, and from the earliest days of its existence the Senate took rank in public opinion somewhat on the same level with that estimable assembly which voted the seasoning of Tiberius' turbot. To make matters more humiliating, the Senators at first had nothing to do. Their mission, as stated on paper, was the safe-guarding of the Constitution; but as a Constitution does not run dangers every day of the week, the "great men" would have been at their wits' end for employment had not the expedient been resorted to of making them the recipients of public petitions. The French are prolific in petitions. There seems to be a whole class of persons whose chief occupation is to elaborate fantastic requests, and to drop them into the letter box of the Luxembourg. The senators go through the form of reading these documents, draw up reports on them, and on set days unanimously consign them to the waste paper basket. This is unexciting work, but up to 1860 it was the only pastime the Senators had. If by any evil chance there had been a dearth of petitions in the land, the first assembly of the empire would have been reduced to the distressing necessity of pocketing their salaries without earning them. Since 1860, however, there has been a series of changes, the privileges conceded to the Senate keeping pace with those obtained by the Corps Legislatif. In 1860 came the right of voting an address in answer to the speech from the throne; in 1866 the right of suspending for a twelvemonth laws passed in the Lower House; in 1867 the right of interpellation; and in 1869 the right of initiative. All these prerogatives were accepted at the hands of Government with perfect docility, though without enthusiasm. The Senate felt no special desire for the prerogatives. It had never asked for them, nor would ever have been likely to do so; indeed, it had often, in the good times, five or six years ago, denounced the greater number of them as superfluous, fraught with danger, and tending to anarchy. But what Cæsar wills the Senate wills. It is no dispraise of the French Upper House that it has always, with admirable deference, sacrificed the petty vanities of personal conviction to the loyal desire of remaining on good terms with the sovereign. And there can be no doubt that his Majesty's newly expressed desires as to its modification will be accepted with little murmuring.

Going Home With the Girls.

The entrance into society may be said to take place immediately after boyhood has passed away; yet a multitude take their initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial either for a tender or a riper age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing well that there are a dozen girls inside, and knock or ring, with an absolute certainty that in a few moments all eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make the tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and sit down and dispose of his hands without putting them in his pockets, is an achievement which few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it off at each end, he may stand a chance to pass a pleasant evening. Let him not flatter himself that the trials of the evening are over. Then comes the breaking up. The dear girls don their hoods and put on their shawls, and look so saucy and mischievous, so unimpressible and independent, as if they did not wish anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy who has the most pluck goes up to the prettiest girl in the room, with his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and crooking out his elbow, stammers out the words, "Shall I see you home?" She touches her finger on his arm, and they walk home, feeling as awkward as two goslings.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., The South and Southwest, and Florida Ports.

THE STEAMSHIP **J. W. EVERMAN,** CAPT. HINCKLEY, WILL LEAVE PIER 17, BELOW SPRUCE ST., **On Thursday, April 14, at 4 P. M.**

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage apply to

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, DOCK STREET WHARF, or to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., 12 SOUTH WHARVES.

4 11 3t

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at **5 cents per 100 pounds, 2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.**

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

2 28

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$32
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

4 5

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

6 1

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin....$145 | Second Cabin....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

12 7

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the North eastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.

L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savannah.

1 4

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

3 45

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

5 4

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

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6 1

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HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

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COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE **Building Association** AND OF **Life Insurance.**

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL....$400,000·00

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INCOME FOR 1870, $610,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

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INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

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INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

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The Two "Figaros" by Mozart and Rossini.

Comic operas, as a rule, are not long-lived, and the *Figaro* of Mozart, now about ninety years of age, and the *Figaro* of Rossini, about thirty years its junior, are the two great exceptions. With the English the comic element in music never had any abiding stay, and all that rendered the vernacular versions of the two *Figaros* at Old Covent Garden piquant and of interest has departed. The adaptations were great cruelties, for the light, lively, and strictly comic portions of these two operas were rejected and cut out. The late Sir Henry Bishop imagined he could be more playful and spirited than Mozart, and compose a better bravura than Rossini; but his excisions, however extraordinary, and his additions and supposed amendments, however uncommon and meritorious, failed in adding ardor and enthusiasm to the work of Mozart, or more of life and gayety to the fancy of Rossini; and the only result of his labor was a rapid shortening of the comic existence on the English stage of the two greatest composers for the opera that ever flourished. Rewriting the *Figaros* was not a more venturesome task than imitating the *Freischutz* of Weber, the *Last Judgment* of Spohr, and the *St. Paul* of Mendelssohn; but each and all these efforts proved to be labor in vain on the part of Sir Henry, yielding neither profit nor emolument.

The plot of the "Figaro" married, differs as much from the plot of the marrying "Figaro," as the genius and capabilities of the two composers. There is no real feeling and no intensity of thought in any one scene in *Figaro the Barber*, and we much question whether the constant up and alive—the unbroken sparkle and effervescence—the utter absence of every point of repose, or any opening for serious or even sentimental coloring which mark the plot of the *Barber* would have done other than depressed the temperament of Mozart; whilst, on the other hand, the shades of tenderness and varied pathos rising up here and there in the Mozartian operas demand an expression beyond the calibre of the swan, or rather the lark, of Pesaro. Rossini, however, full of force and fun in his development of comic scenes, was, when he wrote the *Barber* but a mannerist, and a dismal one, in his portraiture of the deep and strong feelings appertaining to humanity. True it is, that the *Tancredi* and *Otello* in Rossinian guise raised an interest that, for a time, permeated all musical Europe; but the love, enterprise, and desperation of such a character as the Syracusan Prince is but feebly sketched in the touch and go pages of the Rossini score; and the agony of the Moor may be imagined from the fact that David, the great tenor, interpolated the famous duet from the *Armida* into the final scene of the *Otello*, and walked off the stage arm and arm with his adored "Desdemona." No musical dramatic composer that has ever lived would have approached Mozart in his rendering of such operas as the *Tancredi*, *Otello*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and *Faust*. "Amenaide" in prison and in chains with "Tancredi" as the "Ivanhoe"—unknown knight and champion—would have given Mozart a chance of rivalling Sir Walter Scott; and as for the innocent "Desdemona," the headstrong yet ill-treated "Juliet," and the miserable "Margaret"—they must each wait their day: the poet has given them immortality—the musician of the future has this end to consummate.

Rossini was without rival when he composed the *Barber*, for the so-called popular opera of the same name by Paisiello had been virtually made antique by the success of the new school. The French had overrun Italy, had carried with them their military bands, orchestras, and operas, and taught the Southerns their new phrases, combinations, and modes of execution; and Rossini had carried the trombones, trumpets, and half the military band into the theatre, combining the flash and dash of the new armory with a display of power in vocalization that none but a great singer would have ventured to deal with. If his orchestral performers were shady, his vocalists were generally reliable, and oftentimes not to be challenged. He had acquired as much of the learning of the master as he needed, without the drudgery of the pupil; he had seen what art was, and what artists could do; and had received no small experience in the sentiments and passions of the musical public. As to verses and poetry he decried both: he wanted situation, transition, contrast, and climax, and in the *Barber* he obtained all four. The serenade of the "Count," the rhapsody or soliloquy of the "Barber," and the letter-song of the heroine were severally prodigious advances on the work of Paisiello, and are to this day as masterly and interesting as when first produced. No man's hands can be competent to deal with another man's head; for no two pair of hands can execute alike; and a common invention is not to be found in two sets of brains. No composer of any reputation has ever attempted an imitation of these three exquisite morceaux. The work has been so well and so fearlessly done, so perfect and so sure, that imitation can only end in vulgarity, and a something to be thoroughly ashamed of. The school is so simple there is nothing to catch hold of; the brilliancy and vivacity so truthful and intense there is no room for exaggeration; there was no trickery, deception, incomprehensibility, mystery, ostentation, or pretense; all was the result of great knowledge, and the application of known means in a way never thought of before, and embodied in a graciousness and elegance of spirit that must have taken a lifetime to grasp and hold at ready and instant command. Of the same class are the two duets between "Figaro" and the "Count," and "Figaro" and "Rosina" in the first act; brilliant and beautiful, overwhelming in their power, a power apparently produced by small and inadequate means, and yet enormous in their quantity of effect. Everything is right as far as it goes, and the composer has taken the true measure of singers, band, stage, and audience. He has engaged all, interested and satisfied all. The trio where the "Count" reveals himself to "Rosina," and the famous "Zitti, Zitti," that follows it, are two capital situations that suited the temperament of Rossini, and which he has made marvellously sympathetic by the peculiarity of his contrasts, the delicacy of his ideas, and the sincerity of their expression. These movements on their first appearance were received as original and beyond measure captivating, and time has not weakened these predilections; they shine with undiminished lustre, and if the taste of the general public has improved, the result has not been attained by any advance on these exquisite specialties of Rossini.

It would be wrong to say that the *finales* in this opera are weak, for they are as full of bustle and complication, and are as clearly and gracefully constructed, as any of Rossini's earlier works; there is a never-flagging animation, and an aggregation of melodious passages, and a courageous reliance on compilations and expedients which the composer well knew would meet with the sympathies of his audience; but, compared with the *finales* in the *Figaro* of Mozart, all the force and feeling of Rossini vanish, and the play of his imagination and his resources of the art cease to be matters of criticism. By the side of Mozart these *ensembles* lack grandeur and elevation, and indeed lose all their elegance, variety, and spirit. They are, of course, lively in their way, noisy, broad, and ornamental, with a thin border of melody; but there is no real dramatic interest, no true mental agitation, no intellectual power—nothing beyond what vocalists wanted at that day, and what could be readily and easily performed.

Whatever may be the changes in dramatic music, the *finales* in the operas of Mozart are certain of holding their own, and the *finales* of his *Figaro* can never pass out of mind or memory. The deep pathos of the songs of the true-hearted wife, the sentimental duets of the "Count" and "Susanna," the romantic ditty of the page, and its more than true imitation by the lady's maid, the mock heroics of "Figaro," are all unequalled in their portraiture of the different shades of human feeling, and give a delicate and feminine charm to the opera quite foreign to the work of Rossini. Mozart revelled in his pictures of woman's love, whilst Rossini seems to have known but little about it or thought it too weak to deserve painting. But if Mozart was feminine when dealing with woman's tenderness, he was not so in his *finales*. Here he is all original thought, of enormous conversational power, full of strong and fiery passion, and hurrying his hearers away into the current of his own strong, quick, and beautiful thoughts. Everything is new and ennobled, and nothing is allowed to pass without creating an influence and impression. Rossini is the scene-painter, whilst Mozart is the man with a high and penetrating intelligence, possessing the artistic power to make men think with him and like him. The two *Figaros* were written with two great and distinct ends: both fulfilled their purpose. Mozart was earnest; Rossini honest. Neither attempted to deceive.—*London Orchestra.*

Glass.

An English paper says:—The manufacture of glass is at the present time a very important branch of the trade of this country. During the nine months of the present year, ending on the 30th of September, the exports of glass amounted to no less a sum than £658,153. It was not, however, until the year 1557 than the art was first introduced into England, when, according to Stow, glassmaking was established at Crutched Friars and in the Savoy. In the Landsdowne MSS. there is preserved a letter from George Longe to Lord Burghley, stating how the manufacture was first introduced into this country. From this interesting relic we learn that—"Att that tyme what troubles began in France and the Lowe Countryes, so that glass could not conveniently be brought from Loraine into Englande, certaine glassmakers did covenannt with Anthony Dollyne and John Carye, merchants of the said Lowe Countryes, to come and make glass in England. Whereuppon Dollyne and Carye obtained the patent for making of glass in Englande in September, the IXth yeare of the queene's majesties raigne [1567] for xxj. years ensueinge, under these conditions, to teache Englishmen and to pay custome, which patent was fully expired a yeare ago." The conditions were not complied with, and the patent was "voide about vj yeares after their grant." Then "other men exerted to set on worke divers glasshouses in sundry parts of the realm, and having opene the works in one place, doe duyly so consone erecting newe works in another place withoute checke or controule." He then points out that the queen is thereby deprived of her custom "commodityes made within the realm," and desires a patent for himself. He tells us that there "are now fifteen glasshouses in England," and offers, as an inducement for procuring the patent, that he at no time will "keepe above 11 glasshouses in England," but will erect the rest in Ireland, "whereof will ensue divers commodityes to the commune wealth." These "commodityes" he enumerates to be the preservation of the woods in England, the wasting of the superfluous woods in Ireland, "than which in tyme of rebellion her Majestie hath no greater enemy theare. The country wilbe much strengthened, for every glasshouse wilbe so good as twenty men in garrison. The country wilbe sooner brought to civilitze, for many poore folke shalbe sett on worke. And whereas her Majestie hath now no peney profite, a double custome must of necessity be paide. Glass be transported from Ireland to England." For these reasons he asks that the patent may be granted, and, in curious illustration of the times, he offers Lord Burghley a bribe, by undertaking to repair his buildings from "tyme to tyme with the best glasse duringe the terme of the said patent; and allso," he adds, "bestowe one hundred angells at your honor's appointment."

Too Much Marrying.

There is altogether too much marrying, by form of law, those who at the most are only a third or a half married in other ways. And there is altogether too much urging and coaxing and alluring young people into the most important and sacred of all human relations before they are prepared for its responsibilities, or moved to assume its burdens, and by those who ought to know better, and act with more consideration. We make too much of marrying and being married, until it is thought, by many people, somewhat of a disgrace for a woman to pass through life alone; when, in fact, the life of many a single woman is poetry, romance, rapture even, in comparison with that of many a wife. So there is a vast deal of marrying with very little of real marrying; a vast deal of discontent, heartache, misery, hypocrisy, and unmarrying at the last. What we want is not a more stringent divorce law, but a better understanding of the moral law, which forbids the marrying of those not already one; not less marrying, but less marrying where there is no real marrying. And, above all, let there be no inciting or bribing those to marry who are not drawn to each other and held inseparably together by qualities of mind and soul.—*Anonymous.*

A Frightened Ghost.

Oswego has lately had a scare of no ordinary character. Late one night an entire family were driven from their home by a fearful apparition. A local paper says:—

"After a while their excitement was allayed, and on investigation they found that a cow on a foraging raid had made her way into a rear kitchen and inserted her head into an empty flour barrel. The barrel became fast on her horns, and unable to escape the incumbrance, the terrified animal commenced a frantic rampage about the apartment, with the result above described."

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At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

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At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—
For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave
PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.
CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.
4 2

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.
COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·30 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.
ON SUNDAYS,
8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at
8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
5·45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.
EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)
Leave Philadelphia 8·00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at
721 CHESNUT Street, Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, OFFICE FURNITURE, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
April 14, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising 5 handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; three walnut chamber suits, library and dining-room furniture; elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by McCammon; rosewood piano-forte, made by Linward & Weber; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; three walnut bookcases, superior oak sideboard, wardrobes, extension, centre and bouquet tables, lounges, arm chairs, hall tables, hat-stands, etageres, chamber, library, and dining-room chairs, office furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, fine china and glassware, two superior fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson and Farrel & Herring; show-cases, turning lathe, sewing machines, 15 dozen cedar buckets, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, counters, handsome Brussels, velvet, and other carpets, etc.
Also, decorated china dinner set, 82 pieces. 4 12 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
April 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 8 5t
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 15,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
By order of Messrs. Charles Vezin & Co.,
On Friday Morning,
April 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, comprising full and complete lines of
Ladies' bleached, brown, and mixed hose, cut and covered, iron frame, etc., from plain to full regular.
Gents' bleached and brown half hose, plain and with fancy toes and heels, all grades to full regular.
Children's white, brown, mixed, and fancy hose, all qualities.
Ladies' black and colored cotton, silk, Lisle, mixed, and Berlin gloves and half gauntlets, plain and fancy trimmed.
Gents' black and colored silk and cotton gloves.
Children's Berlin, Lisle, and cotton gloves.
N. B.—The attention of the trade is particularly invited to this sale, as the assortments are very desirable, and every lot will be sold *without reserve.* 4 12 3t
LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
April 15, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 4 9 5t
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
April 18, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, including special and very attractive sale of
500 CARTONS RICH BONNET RIBBONS
and other millinery goods, by order of a well-known importing house in New York. 4 12 5t
SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
April 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 13 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COLLECTION OF FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday Morning and Evening,
At the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, without reserve, a Collection of Oil Paintings, embracing many pleasing subjects, by popular artists, from private collections.
RARE ENGRAVINGS.
Also, a set of fine Engravings illustrative of the wars of Alexander the Great. 4 11 3t
Administrator's Peremptory Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.
STOCK VERY FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF EVERY QUALITY AND DESCRIPTION, HIGH COST WATCHES, OPERA GLASSES, CAMELS' HAIR SHAWL AND OTHER GOODS, ELEGANT SHOW-CASES, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.
Particulars hereafter. 4 11 4t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).
Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.
Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 23
CARD.—We have received instructions from Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, of Antwerp, to dispose of a valuable collection of original oil paintings, many now being in the Custom House. We are unable to fix the date of sale. Due notice will be given. 4 13 2t
A. BARLOW'S
THIRTEENTH SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
On Friday Morning,
April 15, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, the extensive and magnificent stock of superior household furniture, now contained in the salesroom, comprising the largest assortment of parlor and chamber furniture ever offered at public sale, comprising lounges, bookcases, sideboards, extension tables, etageres, easy and reclining chairs, parlor and card tables, mirrors, hair mattresses, etc. etc.
All goods warranted in writing as represented, or no sale.
Goods packed on the premises and shipped to any part of the United States.
Catalogues ready on Thursday morning.
Call and examine before buying elsewhere. 4 13 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.
NOTICE TO STRAW GOODS BUYERS.—FIRST Special Sale of Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, Millinery Goods, Etc., by Catalogue.
On Thursday Morning,
April 14, commencing at 11 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of men's, boys', ladies', misses', and children's hats, caps, flats, braids, etc.
Also, 100 cases Shaker hoods.
ALSO,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Comprising 200 cartons new styles artificial flowers, imported for this spring's sales. 4 12 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE DRESS SILKS, CASSIMERES, WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, Linen and Cotton Hdkfs., Hosiery and Gloves, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, Paris Fancy Goods and Notions, Etc.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
April 13 and 14. 4 12 2t
BOOTS AND SHOES.
LARGE SALE OF ABOUT 2000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
NOTICE.—Our Large Opening Sale of Boots and Shoes, Bags and Satchels, etc. (hereafter in connection with our sales of Hats and Straw Goods), which will be held on MONDAY MORNING, April 18, on four months' credit W. H. FORREST, Auctioneer.
CARD.—We solicit the attention of Consignees and City and Country Buyers to our large and attractive Opening Sale in the Department of Boots, Shoes, etc., on MONDAY, April 18, and thereafter throughout the season.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
4 12 5t No. 240 MARKET Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger.* [1 18
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine Carpets, Large French Plate Mirrors, Piano-fortes, Melodeon, Parlor, Chamber, and Cottage Suits, Silver Plated Ware, Paintings, Engravings, Etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture from families declining housekeeping.
FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.—At the same time will be sold—
One elegant mantel mirror, plate 82x60 inches.
One do do do do 72x48 do.
One do do do do 70x50 do.
TO APOTHECARIES.—At 10 o'clock, will be sold, 346 stock drug bottles of various sizes and well labelled. Suitable for a drug store. 4 13 2t

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.
W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 3m

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PLAGUE.

The Present Filthy Condition of Bedford Street—The Appearance of the "Relapsing" Fever—Alarming Symptoms—Ten Cases and Three Deaths in One Day—Immediate Action Necessary.

The present condition of Bedford street is really startling. The filth, both in the main thoroughfare and in the many courts and alleys running therefrom, is so great as to be hardly bearable. The inspectors of the Board of Health have reported the street in good condition, but that is far from being the truth. As the warm weather is now coming on, some urgent measures are necessary, or disease and death will be the result. A most deadly disease has now made its appearance, which if not checked will spread into a pestilence, and go through the whole city. The head officials of the Board of Health should themselves examine into this matter. The keeping of a locality so important to the health of the whole community should not be intrusted to subordinates, who certainly do not attend to their business, as can be seen at a glance by any one visiting the vicinity. The courts in the rear of Nos. 628 and 632 Alaska (Bedford) street are now reeking with filth. A pedestrian cannot pass through them without getting covered, and the stench is fearful. Dockerty court, in the next square above, is in a like condition. In this place there is an outhouse in constant use, in which the filth is piled some four or five inches thick. In one court the liquid drainings from the ground above are running into a cellar where there are several inhabitants. The tenants of these houses beg to have the whole place cleaned, but the property-owners will not do it, and the Board of Health do not notice it. If left long in this condition the effect will be fearful.

Already the "relapsing fever," which is as deadly and as much to be feared as the "yellow fever," has made its appearance. In the "Continental," one of the notorious spots of the locality, which is a small shanty about ten feet long by about six wide, and with a height of about five feet, situated in the rear of No. 628, a woman died only yesterday. The small shanty or outhouse is inhabited by a whole family, and is one of the places most in need of cleaning. The woman lay on the bare ground all day yesterday waiting for her husband to have her buried. A small bunch of crape hung over the alley way leading to the spot to announce the fact. In the cellar of No. 628 two men have died within a week. These cellars, according to the statement of Mr. Long, the missionary of the Bedford Street Mission, who certainly ought to know, should either be entirely whitewashed or else closed for the summer. They are all very filthy and without any ventilation. They are usually crowded with people, and the effluvium is such that it is hardly possible for a man to breathe. Mr. Long yesterday entered the one where the deaths had taken place, and he had immediately to leave it or he would have fainted on the spot. The public baths which were started last season by the mission will again be opened as soon as funds can be raised. As only cold water is used, on account of the lack of accommodation, they can only be used in the summer.

That this dreadful "relapsing fever" has in reality made its appearance is a settled fact. The physician of the mission certifies to ten cases of the fever in one week, all of which were exactly similar in every symptom. This disease is known to exist in New York, where the authorities have been fighting it all winter. There is much connection between the worst streets of New York and Bedford street, which can easily help the progress of the disease. When a thief is driven away from New York by the search of detectives he takes refuge in Bedford street, and when a member of the same class is hunted down here, he goes to some of the dirty dens of New York, and returns when the danger is over. The seeds of the disease can easily be carried by these parties, and it is only by the greatest care that the effect can be counteracted. It is certainly not the best way to battle it to let the street remain in the condition in which it now is. That in itself is sufficient to breed the worst of diseases.

If this dreadful disorder once gets fairly started in one locality, it will spread through the entire city like wildfire. Not only will the people be dying by thousands in Bedford but in every street. The time may come when the dreadful dead cart will again rumble through the highways; when muffled men will cast therein the naked bodies of the numerous dead; when the cross of danger will again be seen upon the doorway; and when the roaring fires will be kindled to drive away the destroyer. When such a time comes, then perhaps the authorities will learn wisdom, and not before. Such a time may possibly come, far off as it now seems to be, if precautions are not taken, and none are now being taken.

GOOD FRIDAY.—As many of our readers are doubtless aware, an attempt was made during the session of the Legislature which has just adjourned to have the enactment of 1869, making "Good Friday" a legal holiday, repealed. This has given rise to a great deal of doubt and disputation, some contending that the "repealing bill" passed and others that it did not. The latter are correct. The bill passed through the House, but did not reach the Senate, or, if it did, it was never presented to the Governor, did not receive his signature, and therefore did not become a law. Therefore the original law is yet binding, and our citizens should pay full attention thereto. It provides that "from and after the passage of this act, Good Friday, in each and every year, shall be deemed and proclaimed as a public holiday, and shall be duly observed as such. The payment of all notes, checks, bills of exchange, or other instruments negotiable by the laws of this Commonwealth, and becoming payable on said Good Friday, shall be deemed to become due on the secular day next preceding the aforementioned days; on which said secular days, demand of payment may be made, and in case of non-payment or dishonor of the same, protest may be made and notice given in the same manner as if such notes, checks, bills of exchange, or other instruments fell due on the day of such demand, and the right and liabilities of all parties concerned therein shall be the same as in other cases of like instruments legally proceeded with. It will thus be seen that all obligations maturing on Friday must be settled to morrow. Our business men should make a note of this fact.

THE PHILADELPHIA FOURTH PRESBYTERY.—The Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery assembled last evening in Dr. Shepherd's church, Buttonwood street, above Fifth. About seventy-five members were present. After the usual devotional exercises a sermon was preached by the Moderator of the meeting of the last Presbytery, he taking as his text the first verse of the fifth chapter of Romans, after which the Presbytery adjourned.

This morning the body reassembled at nine o'clock, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises under the direction of the Moderator, after which the roll was called, and the majority of the members answered to their names. The records of the different churches were then presented by the different committees appointed to examine them, and received.

Mr. Cowan, of the Presbytery of St. Louis, having entered, was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

A call from the church at Hokendaqua, for the pastoral services of Rev. James A. Little, was read and the call accepted by Mr. Little. A committee of three was then appointed to make the necessary arrangements for installation.

The committees on home missions, education, and ministerial relief fund reported progress, when a discussion ensued on the object of the Presbytery.

At 12½ o'clock the Presbytery took a recess for one hour.

SENATOR REVELS.—The lecture to be delivered to-morrow evening at Horticultural Hall by Senator Revels has excited so much discussion that a crowded audience will undoubtedly be in attendance. The subject of the lecture will be "The Press."

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.—A sermon will be delivered this evening at 7½ o'clock by the Very Rev. James D. Waldron, O. S. A.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The glorious weather of yesterday and to-day has had the effect of crowding our streets with the beauty and fashion of our city. Chesnut street reminded us yesterday of a huge kaleidoscope.

—The annual election for a Board of Directors and a Treasurer for the Philadelphia Library Company will be held on the 2d proximo.

—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance will be celebrated at the Academy of Music on Friday evening. A number of prominent personages will be present.

—The Legislature having adjourned, city politics are growing lively, and the State House Row is becoming the resort of many "professionals."

—Our bakers already display the signs—"Hot cross buns on Good Friday."

—There are but few of the old Republican officers now on the police force, and these few linger in daily expectation of receiving their little "souvenir."

—The terrible and fatal disease, scarlet fever, is raging fiercely in several sections of our city, and children are dying in large numbers daily, one family alone losing six within as many days.

—A walk along Market and Third streets gives evidence of the fact that our merchants are busy and the spring trade lively.

—According to a plan drawn up by a member of Select Council, a floating bath-house, 100 feet in length, will cost to construct $5000.

BETHANY MISSION ENTERTAINMENT.—The large hall of the Bethany Mission was completely filled last evening by an appreciative audience that had come together to witness a novel entertainment in the shape of a representation of the Christian pilgrimage. The first part embraced twenty-seven beautifully colored stereopticon views, illustrative of Bunyan's work, each of which was followed by a short but comprehensive recital of the pilgrim's story, and also by a musical selection rendered by one of our prominent church choirs. The second part of the entertainment consisted of the recitation of a poem and a musical selection, entitled "A Dream," both of which were illustrated by a series of views. The exhibition was given under the charge of Mr. O. H. Willard.

At the close the enthusiastic audience rose to their feet to thank those having charge of the entertainment for the great pleasures of the evening.

ENCOUNTER WITH THIEVES.—Last night William Campbell, alias Amos Tucker, and a companion effected an entrance into the feed store of Mr. Dranes, at Passyunk road and Cross street. Officer Devine, of the Seventeenth district, espied Campbell coming out of the place, and seized him by the collar. The prisoner struck the officer on the head with a billy, but Devine held on to his man until assistance arrived, and then the belligerent individual was escorted to the lockup. The companion of Campbell drew a revolver and snapped it at the officer, and then ran and escaped. The captured thief will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Henry Larmies, aged about twenty-one years, made an attempt last night to break into the residence of Mr. Hessenbrock, on Baring street, near Thirty-fourth. A son of Mr. Hessenbrock was alarmed by hearing some one operating on the back door. He dressed himself and went down stairs, and passed out into the yard, where he found Larmies. Officer Shields was called in, and Henry was taken into custody. The prisoner threw away a revolver before his arrest, but, on being searched at the station-house, a billy and knife were found in his possession. Defendant was committed to answer.

IN SEARCH OF THEIR FATHER.—Two boys and two girls are at the Sixteenth District Station House. They are without funds or friends. A day or two since they arrived in New York city from Ireland in search of their father, who promised to meet them on the arrival of the vessel. Money had been sent to them by their parent to pay their passage to this city. Not finding him in New York they came to this city, where they were informed he resided. The children are in great distress concerning the whereabouts of their protector, who is named Michael Dolan.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—Last night a party was given at the residence of William Kane, on Carpenter street, below Eighth. One of the guests was Daniel Dailey, who, not behaving as he should, was ejected from the premises by Mr. Kane. Some time later Dailey came back to the house, and being refused admittance, kicked in the door and threatened to kill Mr. Kane if he got a hold of him. A policeman who happened to pass about this time was called in, and the disorderly character was arrested. Daniel was committed by Alderman Bonsall.

ORGAN OPENING.—A concert of vocal and instrumental music was given last evening at the Second Baptist Church, Wilmington, Del., on the occasion of the opening of a new organ, built by Messrs. Stanbridge Bros., of this city. The new instrument contains 1006 pipes, and will form a pleasant accessory to the devotional services of the congregation. The concert was a pleasant affair, and we observe that Mr. G. T. R. Knorr and others from Philadelphia rendered efficient assistance.

BURGLARY.—About 3 o'clock this morning one James Young was found in the cellar of the residence No. 5 Wagner's place, in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Fitzwater streets. The occupants of the house were alarmed by a noise in the cellar, and an examination revealed the presence of Young on the premises. A policeman was called, and the alleged thief was taken into custody. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon. The arrest was made by Officer McGonigle.

SUSPICIOUS.—On Monday night a shoe store on Eighth street, between Race and Vine, was broken into and robbed. This morning at 8 o'clock a young man named James Smith was arrested in the neighborhood of the store. He had been seen previously loitering in the vicinity, and his movements were rather suspicious. He was held to bail by Alderman Jones for a further hearing.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—Anthony Baller had a hearing before Recorder Givin this morning upon the charge of having committed an aggravated assault and battery on Nathan Anderson, a colored boy. Defendant was held to bail in the sum of six hundred dollars for trial.

FAST DRIVING.—Hiram Williams (colored) was arrested by Officer McGlinn yesterday for fast driving over the Chesnut Street Bridge. Williams had a hearing before Alderman Randall, and was fined.

CORNER-LOUNGERS.—The police of the First district arrested ten young men yesterday for standing on street corners. The prisoners were held to bail by Alderman Dallas.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.—The Flour market is without special change. There is no inquiry for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to present necessities. The sales foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $4·75@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $4·75 ℔ bbl. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat, though light, are fully ample for the demand. Sales of 1000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $1·30. Rye may be quoted at $1·05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·07@1·08, in the cars and afloat. Oats are hardly so strong. Sales at 63@64c. for Western and Pennsylvania. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active, and only 150 bushels sold at $9@9·44 for fair and prime. Timothy ranges from $6·50 to $7. Flaxseed is nominal.

Whisky is dull. Sales of 235 barrels iron-bound Western at $1·03, a decline of 2c.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Accident at Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 13.—A blasting accident occurred at Sing Sing Prison to-day, in a quarry, and several of the convicts were seriously injured.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, April 13—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 94⅞ for money, and 94⅞ for account. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¼; of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 86. Railways quiet; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 112⅜; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—5 P. M.—Nothing in the Cotton and general Liverpool markets from to-morrow until next Tuesday. Cotton closed dull; uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 11½@11⅝d. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Lard, 68s. 9d. Bacon, 57s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d.

LONDON, April 13—5 P. M.—Tallow dull at 44s. 9d. @45s. Sugar heavy both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 24s. 6d.@35s.; and afloat, 28 . 6d. Linseed oil heavy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, April 13, 1870.

In the absence of any pressure for loans the local money market continues without material change of feature, but the supply being only moderate, rates are steady at former quotations. The supply of strictly first-class paper is very light for the season, which is usually one of remarkable business activity, and there is a good demand for it both at the banks and discount houses. The activity at the Stock Board keeps up the demand for call loans, but there is a growing preference for good paper owing to the absence of pressure on the market. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. and discounts at 6@7 per cent. on sixty and ninety days' paper. The indications are all in favor of continued ease in the market.

Gold is dull but steady at about last night's quotations. Sales at the opening at 112⅝; highest figure, 112⅝; lowest, 112½; and premium at noon, 112⅝.

Government bonds are very quiet, and closing prices of yesterday are not maintained. There was a fair business at the Stock Board, but the demand was chiefly for the railways. Prices were very firm, and generally higher. State loans were active. Sales of the coupon 5s at 99½, and in city 6s of the new issues at 102½.

Reading Railroad sold at 49⅝@49·69. Pennsylvania was active and advanced, selling at 58½@58⅝. Sales of Minehill at 53¾; Lehigh Valley at 55½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29¼, b. o. Ten shares of Camden and Amboy sold at 119.

Canal shares were in demand at last quotations, but there were no sales to report. Small sales of Philadelphia Bank at 162, and Girard at 60¼, represent the entire sales from the miscellaneous list this morning.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$26000 Pa Cp 5s..ls. 99½	1 sh Phila Bk.....162
$4100 City 6s, N.ls.102½	46 do......ls.162
$3000 do.........102½	40 do......2d.162
$1000 C & Am 6s, 83. 88½	20 sh E Penna R... 58½
$500 do.......... 88¾	10 do........ . 58½
$1000 Pa 1st mt..... 99½	320 do........ 58⅝
$1000 do......... 99½	21 sh Girard Bk.ls. 60¼
$1000 N Penna 7s.. 90½	12 sh Minehill R... 53¾
$5500 Bel. & Del 3m. b5.. 83	11 do..b5wn. 53¾
$200 Leh R Ln..... 91	35 sh Leh V R...... 55½
900 sh Read...s5&i. 49⅝	422 do ls.d bill. 55½
100 do..s60wn. 49⅝	10 do.......... 55½
26 do......trf. 49¾	100 sh Ph & E..b30. 29¼
10 sh Cam & A R. 119	500 sh O C & A R.b60 41

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, N.ls.102½	19 sh Leh Val.c&p. 55½
$500 Pa 6s, 1 se......103½	10 sh Read R...trf.49·69
$1000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s 92½	10 sh 7th Nat Bk... s5wn.... 90
$600 City 6s, New.102½	100 sh Penna R.b60. 58½
$1800 do Old.101½	100 do...s5wn. 58½
$2000 N Pa 7s....s5. 90½	289 do ......ls. 58½
5 sh C & Am R....119	100 sh O C & A R R. 40½
1 do..........119¼	

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 109⅝@110; do., 1865, 110¼@110⅝; do., July, 1865, 108⅝@109; do. do., 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 10-40s, 106@106⅛; Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111⅛. Gold, 112⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do., 1862, 111½@111½; do. 1864, 109⅝@110; do. 1865, 110¼@110⅝; do. 1865, new, 108⅝@109; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, do., 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 106@106¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅝@112⅝; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $915@925; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $735@745.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M..........112⅝	11·12 A. M..........112⅝
10·03 " 112⅝	11·14 " 112⅝
11·10 " 112⅝	11·28 " 112½
11·11 " 113	11·50 " 112⅝

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"By resolution adopted this morning the Stock Exchange decided to adjourn over Good Friday. As the day is not a legal holiday the banks and private banking houses will be under the necessity of remaining open to meet sight drafts, notes, and like papers.

"The advance in gold yesterday induced large sales of bonds, the bills drawn against which weakened exchange, which declined to 108⅞@109 for sixty days sterling, although the nominal quotation for prime was 109½. The little business of the day was at the figures first quoted.

"The Government market was steady, the decline in gold to-day having been seemingly discounted in the quotations for bonds last night, while prices of five-twenties in London were better by an eighth to a quarter per cent. upon the reaction here in gold this forenoon. The Assistant Treasurer in this city will receive proposals to-morrow for the sale of one million of five-twenties to the Governments."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 13.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from Liverpool, and Hermann, from Bremen.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............APRIL 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........52 | 11 A. M.........64 | 2 P. M.........68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, Lynn, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Ann E. Safford, Powell, Lynn, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 6 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr D. Corbit, Eldridge, 2 days from Egg Harbor, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Grace, from Boston.

Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.

BELOW.

Barks Theodosius Christian, from Liverpool, and Eliza Cochran, from West Indies; brig Perseverance, from Palermo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Capt. Teal, from Savannah—Mrs. Selby, child, and servant, Mrs. Jennie Sterne, Mrs. Hill and child, Mrs. Margaret Whitaker, Mrs. R. G. Stotesbury, Miss Anna Turley, H. C. Osmond, James Dugan, H. C. Goodsell, J. W. Graham, H. Baltz, S. Campbell, George T. Thorpe, Marion Mane, Jos. Richards, William Ree, John N. Stokes, J. P. Graves.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Vale of Clwyd, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 9th ult. lat. 47, long. 31.

THIRD EDITION

THE HOWARD-WOOD QUESTION.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Montpensier Trial.

A Very Light Sentence.

Latest Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Howard Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The committee to investigate the charges preferred by Fernando Wood against General Howard had a meeting to-day, but nothing was done owing to the non-attendance of witnesses. The Sergeant-at-Arms failed to summon witnesses whose names have been handed in by Mr. Wood because no appropriation had been made to pay them.

The Ohio Contested Seat.

An argument was heard to-day before the Committee on Elections in the case of Eggleston vs. Strader, from the First Ohio District. R. M. Corwin appeared as counsel for Eggleston, and Ellison for Strader. No conclusion was reached. The committee will take the matter under advisement.

The Cole-Gorham Case.

The Republican Senators held another caucus this morning, when a very exciting discussion took place on the merits of the testimony taken to sustain the charges of Senator Cole against Secretary Gormam. Stewart, of Nevada, made a strong speech in favor of Gorham, to which Cole replied. Without coming to any conclusion the caucus adjourned until Friday. There is a disposition among Senators to have the matter settled, but Cole refuses, and says if the caucus does not take action he will bring the matter up in open Senate, and make such exposures as will compel the removal of Gorham.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The calendar being taken up, the resolution for a joint special committee on Indian affairs was debated.

Mr. Casserly moved to require that a majority of the members chosen from each House shall be necessary to constitute a majority of the committee.

Mr. Nye desired that the experiments now being tested in the government of the Indians should be allowed to proceed, with a view to the establishment of a fixed policy. He opposed the resolution as an interference with these experiments. Pending the discussion, bills were introduced and referred,

By Mr. Anthony, for the organization of the Medical Department of the Navy of the United States.

By Mr. Cragin, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States war vessel Oneida, and for other purposes.

After remarks by Mr. Harlan and Mr. Stewart, the resolution on Indian affairs was amended as proposed by Mr. Casserly, and then adopted—yeas 29, nays 28.

Mr. Trumbull, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report upon the petition of O. B. Hart, claiming a seat in the Senate from the State of Florida in place of the present member, Mr. Gilbert.

The resolution accompanying the report declares that Abijah Gilbert was duly elected and was entitled to hold the seat now occupied by him.

Mr. Thurman, the minority member of the committee, said the case was considered in committee in his absence. He was not conversant with the facts upon which the report was based, and could not say whether he approved of the report or not.

At 1·20 P. M., the Georgia bill being taken up, Mr. Wilson asked that some time to-morrow be fixed for taking a vote upon the bill.

Mr. Drake objected remarking that the importance of the subject entitled it to the fullest and heartiest discussion.

Mr. Wilson said that the country was rapidly coming to the opinion that Congress was too slow in the transaction of the public business. If the opportunity was given him, he would move for an evening session.

Without effecting an understanding the discussion was proceeded with, and Mr. Norton (Minn.) addressed the Senate.

House.

Mr. McCrary, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Francis E. Shober is entitled to his seat as Representative from the Sixth district of North Carolina, without prejudice to the right of Nathaniel Boyden to contest it.

The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. Shober came in front of the Speaker's chair, and took the oath of office.

Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill in reference to international unitary coinage—not, he said, to have action taken on it now, but to bring it to the attention of Congress and the country, and to have action taken at a later period of the session. He referred to the history of the movement, and to the International Convention on the subject, where it was proposed that the British pound sterling should be made the unit of value, and where Mr. Samuel W. Ruggles, the United States delegate, moved as an amendment the adoption of the French system. This action of the United States delegate had been considered by the scientific men of this country as peculiarly unfortunate, as it foreclosed discussion, and confined action to a choice between the British and French systems. The movement, he said, had taken its origin in a bill introduced in the American Congress, where it had fallen still-born, and although it awakened little attention in this country, it had elicited discussion all over the European continent.

The objections to the French franc had been properly stated by Baron Eugene Nothumb, a translation of whose paper he found in the New York *Evening Post*. He claims that it was too small for a gold coin; that it was only found in five franc pieces, and that it had no unit of weight, the decimals running into millionth parts. He claimed that more of the gold coins of the world were in harmony with the American dollar system and the metrical system than were in harmony with the French system, which is unmetric and is under consideration by all the savans of the world.

The French coinage, he said, was so dishonest that if England and the United States were to accept the terms proposed they would have to require a stipulation that the entire coinage of France should be recoined and brought honestly to its standard. The Germans saw that, and said that they were not willing to give honest coin for dishonest coin, and the Americans were keen enough to have the same objection. The American system of coinage and weights was making its way through the world on account of its simple relations to the world.

If the recommendation of the American Commissioner, Mr. Ruggles, were adopted, and the United States coinage recoined, the day was not far distant when the value of the coin should be again changed so as to bring it into simple relations with the beautiful system of weights. The American coinage today was in harmony with that system.

Mr. Potter made some remarks on the same subject, after which the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Heaton, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill to establish an assay office at Helena, Montana. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, after remarks by Mr. Heaton, in which he spoke of the fact of one hundred millions of the precious metals having been taken from the mines of Montana within the last eight years.

Mr. Morgan presented ten petitions asking Congress to abolish the national banks; to issue five hundred millions in greenbacks, making the same receivable in payment of duties and taxes and to pay off $346,000,000 of the bonded debt.

The House then proceeded to vote on the resolutions in the Louisiana contested election case of Hunt against Sheldon.

The resolutions of the majority were adopted by a party vote, the only exception being Mr. Bingham, who voted with the minority.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Thomas Scott Murder.

OTTAWA, April 13.—Detectives from Toronto, with a warrant for the arrest of Scott and Nichalas, accessories to the murder of Thomas Scott, arrived here to-day and placed their warrant in the hands of McMecken, stipendiary magistrate, who declined to act without directions from the Minister of Justice, to whom the matter was referred.

FROM EUROPE.

Sentence of Montpensier.

MADRID, April 13.—The trial of the Duke of Montpensier for the murder of Prince Henry de Bourbon in a duel in March last, was concluded before the Council of War last evening. The Duke's prompt confession of the deed, and his expression of regret therefor, were accepted as extenuating circumstances.

The Duke was sentenced to one month's exile from Madrid, and to pay $6000 indemnity to the family of Prince Henry.

Ship News.

LONDONDERRY, April 13.—The steamship Prussian, from Portland for Liverpool, touched here to-day.

BREST, April 13.—The steamer Lafayette, from New York, arrived here this morning on the way to Havre.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, April 13.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 73f. 62c.

ANTWERP, April 13.—Petroleum closed declining at 51f.

HAVRE, April 13.—Cotton opened heavy at 136f. on the spot, and 132½f. on the spot.

BREMEN, April 13.—Petroleum opened flat at 6 thalers, 18 groats.

HAMBURG, April 13.—Petroleum opened heavy.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Trial of McFarland.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The court room was crowded as usual this morning including more women than usual. Several letters written by Mrs. Calhoun to Mrs. Richardson-McFarland were read, similar in character to those already read.

The Recorder intimated that counsel would do well to refrain from reading letters merely relating to Mrs. Calhoun's personal feelings and not directly bearing on the case.

Judge Davis said he supposed the prosecution could not object to the reading of the letters which the prisoner had plundered from the trunk of his wife, and which the defense seemed to think supported some theory of theirs.

Charles W. Eastwood, first witness to-day, was a woollen dealer; he knew McFarland; did not regard him in his right mind; prisoner often told witness that he had not had a good night's sleep in six weeks, and wished he was dead.

Sanford B. Wakeman, the next witness, knew the prisoner and regarded him as frantic on family matters.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock........ 92¾	Pacific Mail Steam... 36⅞
do. scrip........ 89½	Western Union Tele 32¼
N. Y. & Erie Rail. . 25	Toledo & Wabash R. 47⅞
Ph. and Rea. R....... 99¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.com 60¼
Mich. South. & Nl.R. 87⅞	Mil. &St. Paul R.pref. 74
Cle. and Pitt. R......100⅛	Adams Express...... 60¾
Chi. and N. W. com.. 74¼	Wells,Fargo & Co.... 19⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.. 85½	United States........ 42⅛
Chi. and R. I. R......116½	Tennessee 6s, new. 53⅞
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 93	Gold...........112⅝
	Market dull.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 112⅝. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 111¼; do. 1864, do., 109⅜; do. 1865 do., 110⅜; do. do. new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 109⅜; do. 1868, 109⅜; 10-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Canton Company, 66⅜; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅝; Erie, 24⅞; Reading, 99¾; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 87⅞; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 116⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅜.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling upland, 23¾c.; middling Orleans, 23½. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull and nominally lower; winter red Western, $1·20@1·22. Corn is without decided change. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork unchanged. Lard quiet; steam in tierces, 15⅜@15¾. Whisky dull at $1·01.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—The crude oil tanks owned by W. H. Doan took fire this morning from a spark from a locomotive. Loss, $40,000, insurance, $20,000, in the following companies:—People's, Worcestershire, Mass., Union, San Francisco, Commerce, Albany, $1000 each; Sun, Cleveland, Occidental, San Francisco, $2000 each; Lafayette, Cincinnati, Farmers', Cincinnati, $2500 each; Glens Falls and Home, Columbus, $4000 each.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—The planing mill of Elias Ehler, on Front street, was partially destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Loss, $20,000; insured in the Buck Eye, Magnolia, and Miami, of this city; each for $2000. Also $4000 in other companies. Two adjoining cottages were burned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

A sportsman and professional gunner named John Cornell was charged with stealing a shot-gun belonging to Philip Miller. The gun was put up at a match, to be shot for as a prize, and Cornell won it upon a chance taken by one Boyer. The following day he won a horse for Boyer and Miller, and then took the gun, saying it had been promised him as a reward for his services. This the prosecutor denied, and hence followed this criminal action. There being no evidence of a felonious intent in the conduct of the defendant, he was acquitted.

The Waite Arson Case.

Mrs. Catherine Waite was called to the bar for trial upon the charge of arson in setting fire to the premises she occupied in Eighth street. This being a felony, the defense was entitled to peremptory challenges, and at the time of our going to press counsel were engaged in the selection of a jury according to the fashion of murder trials.

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ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
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WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

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McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.
Spring Importations.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.
Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.
Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 3mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

FOURTH EDITION

Free Cuba in a Poor Way.

The International Yacht Race.

The Revolution Breaking Up.

The Peabody Will in Probate

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

New Austrian Cabinet.

VIENNA, April 13.—Count Patocki has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, as follows:—President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Agriculture, Count Patocki; Minister of the Interior and War, Count E. de Taaffe; Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, M. Tschabuschnigg; Minister of Finance, M. Distter; Minister of Commerce, M. Depretiz.

Cuban News in Spain.

MADRID, April 13.—The authorities are greatly elated with the news from Cuba. The latest official bulletin from De Rodas announces the insurrection morally, though not actually, ended.

The Yachting Contest.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this morning congratulated Mr. Ashbury on the acceptance of his challenge by the fleet of American schooners instead of one alone.

The Carlist Outbreak.

PARIS, April 13.—A despatch from Bayonne, dated this morning, states that several more noted Carlist leaders have just passed over into Spain.

French Labor Strikes.

The authorities have again been notified that threatened strikes are to begin to-day in various manufactories in this city. It is reported that the Emperor's proclamation relative to the Plebiscitum will be published the day after to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Postal Telegraph Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph at a meeting to-day instructed General Washburn, of Wisconsin, the chairman, to report his bill, heretofore introduced, connecting the telegraph with the postal service.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Cessna moved to proceed to the Pennsylvania contested election case of Taylor against Reading.

Mr. Schenck said he felt bound to object, and proposed the question whether the House would now consider it.

The question was put by the Speaker, and on a division of the House the vote stood—yeas 66; nays 63. Tellers were then ordered, when the affirmative vote was 90; nays not counted.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) called for the yeas and nays, when the vote was—yeas 107, nays 53. So the House, at half-past two o'clock, proceeded with the election case of Taylor against Reading—the majority report being that Reading, the sitting member, was not entitled to the seat, and Taylor, contestant, was—the minority report taking the opposite ground.

Mr. Cessna, representing the majority of the committee, moved the previous question, with the offer that, if seconded, he would allow forty minutes to the opposite and take only twenty minutes to himself.

Mr. Randall, representing the minority of the committee, objected to that, saying that the sitting member desired to speak, as did several other gentlemen.

The House, however, seconded the previous question, and Mr. Randall proceeded to address the House in defense of the right of the sitting member.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

Continued from the Third Edition.

George Wellings, waiter in a restaurant, also testified—Knew McFarland; thought him frenzied; used often to hear him muttering to himself.

The Recorder asked Mr. Graham to indicate how long he intended to take accumulating evidence as to McFarland's peculiarities.

Mr. Graham said they intended to prove by overwhelming evidence that the defendant was deranged on the subject of his domestic troubles. In such a case as the present it was impossible for them to know when they had given enough of evidence.

Michael Callahan, employed in the same restaurant as the previous witness, gave corroborative testimony. A statement made by the brother of the prisoner to witness, in regard to the strange conduct of McFarland, was, after argument, ruled out as incompetent testimony.

FROM CUBA.

Breaking up of the Rebellion.

HAVANA, April 13.—A telegram from De Rodas, dated Puerto Principe, April 10, is published here to-day. A column of marines had killed 52 insurgents, including Manuel Aguero and Francisco Leacas, leaders of the rebels. Voluntary surrenders continued, and every day numbers of the enemy came into the Spanish camp and claimed the protection guaranteed by the amnesty proclamation. The rebels were everywhere in confusion.

General Valmaseda was at Las Tunas, extending his lines towards Puerto Principe.

Financial.

Exchange on Paris, par; exchange on London, 13@13½ premium; currency exchange on United States, long sight, 9¾@10½ discount; gold exchange on United States long, 2½ premium; ditto, short sight, 3¾@4¼ premium.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Will of Mr. Peabody.

BOSTON, April 13.—The will of the late George Peabody was admitted to probate in Essex county, yesterday. It shows that public benefactions have absorbed his property, except about $150,000 in private bequests to his relatives.

INSPECTOR LEE'S GOLCONDA.

Williams' $10,000 in Diamonds—Custom House Politicians in Clover.

Among the passengers of the screw steamer Main, which arrived at this port from Southampton on the 8th of April, was Mr. J. W. Williams, from "Lunnun town." As soon as the vessel came alongside the wharf, Mr. Williams got his luggage on the wharf, and started to view the city of New York. As he was carelessly strolling down the wharf, Inspector James Lee stopped Mr. Williams and asked him whether he had anything about him liable to duty. Mr. Williams answered in the negative; but this did not satisfy the wily Lee, who asked him to step into the office, and then proceeded to search his pockets. In Mr. Williams' pantaloons pocket a diamond bracelet was found wrapped up in an old newspaper, and in his coat pocket a wallet containing several loose diamonds of great value. Mr. Williams' defence was that he did not think he had to pay any duty, as the diamonds were second hand, having been purchased from a woman who had purchased them from a jeweller. The diamonds are very handsome, one weighing 4⅛ carats; 26 brilliants weighing 35⅛ carats, and the others weighing 108¼ carats. Their value is estimated at something over $10,000. For the present the diamonds remain in the keeping of the Custom House officials.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOR
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16 different kinds from $4 per set up.
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